

Salvadoran Right Said to Abandon Coalition Attempt

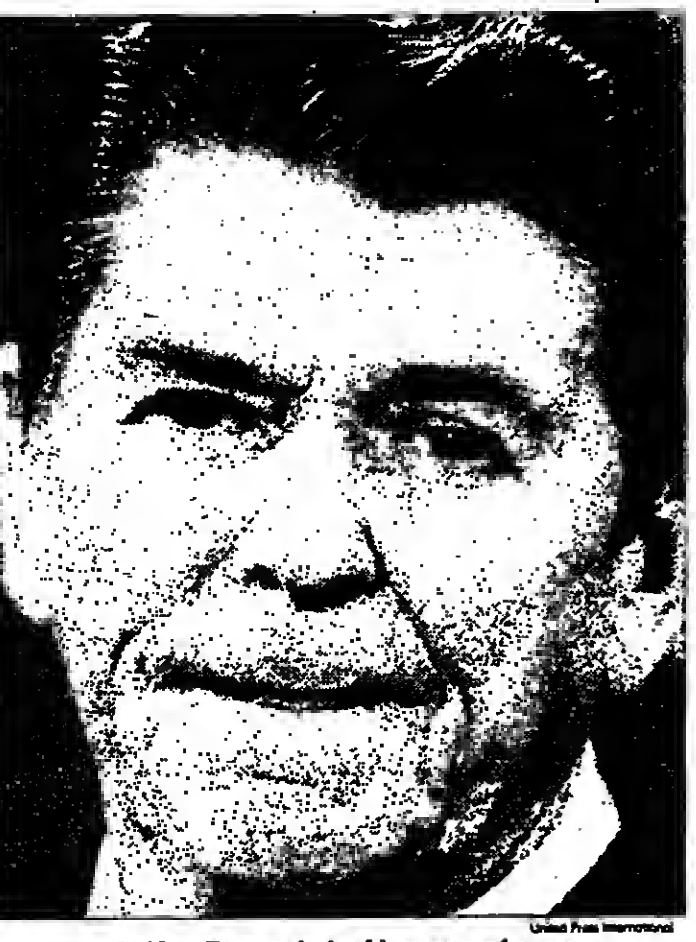
From Agency Dispatches
SAN SALVADOR — Faced with U.S. disapproval, a coalition of five hard-line conservative parties that intended to assume control of El Salvador's new constituent assembly reportedly has broken up.
It was also reported that the U.S.-backed Christian Democrats discussed forcing out their leader, junta President José Napoleón Duarte, in an attempt to win power in a new government with the rightists. The CBS network said Christian Democrat leaders would appoint an interim president to win approval of top army generals and the rightists.
But Mr. Duarte, whose party was threatened with exclusion from a new government despite its having won more than 40 percent of the vote in Sunday's election, has decided to remain in office and fight for the post of provisional president. The election was for a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution and form the new government.
In Washington, President Reagan was expected to give aid to "great difficulty" in giving aid unless reforms continue. Mr. Reagan indicated that a rightist regime could prompt Washington to end its aid, but he would not specify what the United States might do "if the government turned away from reforms instituted" by Mr. Duarte.
A key factor in the break-up of the five-party coalition was reported to be pressure from the United States, which emphasized that Congress and public opinion would not accept a government headed by Roberto D'Aubuisson, a former army major, and including other rightist political figures.
Mr. D'Aubuisson's Republican Party had formed a political pact to exclude the Christian Democrats. But the party is now said to understand that a broader alliance will be required.
The collapse of the coalition came as the Christian Democratic Party sought an alliance with one of the rightist parties — its oldest political enemy, the military party that ruled El Salvador for years. It won more than 18 percent of the vote Sunday, according to unofficial final totals.
Julio Adolfo Ray Prendes, former mayor of San Salvador and the second-ranking Christian Democrat, said representatives of his party spoke to the military leaders by telephone Wednesday in hopes of bringing them to the bargaining table.
Mr. Ray Prendes declared that the Christian Democrats could work with the military's National Conciliation Party or PCN, although the Christian Democrats say that the PCN stole an election victory from them through fraud in 1972.
"Very Difficult"
Leaders of the military party have declared that it would be "very difficult" to work at all with the Christian Democrats.
The second-place winner in Sunday's elections, Mr. D'Aubuisson's ultraright party, which took almost 30 percent of the vote, maintained a hard line Wednesday against negotiations with the Christian Democrats.
Despite reports that the rightist grouping had broken up, Mario Redaelli, a top party official, claimed the parties have a solid coalition that some Christian Democrats may join to avoid being powerless in the new assembly.
Mr. Redaelli said the five parties would not split up, even if it meant sacrificing U.S. military and economic aid.

U.K. Cabinet Sets Home-Rule Plan For Ulster; Gunmen Slay 2 Soldiers

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — The British Cabinet approved a plan Thursday to restore limited home rule and an elected local assembly to Northern Ireland. In Ulster, gunmen ambushed and killed two British soldiers outside a Roman Catholic cathedral in Londonderry.
In the Irish Republic, the Garda, the national police force, launched a campaign Wednesday to stop Irish Republican Army guerrillas wanted in Northern Ireland from using the republic as a sanctuary because it will not extradite them.
British officials said the plan to restore limited home rule, drawn up by James Prior, secretary of state for Northern Ireland in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government, will be announced to Parliament Monday. Its main features reportedly include provincial elections next autumn and a 70-seat assembly with limited debating and legislative powers.
Officials said the plan would include "Irish identity." There was no clarification of this meant, but it appeared to indicate that Britain could recognize the possibility of Irish reunification.
The assembly, British officials said, would have some powers of debate and legislation, and could form committees to investigate and suggest policies. It would be given executive powers, officials said, only after approval by a 70 percent majority of its members.
Political sources described prospects for the plan as "daunting." Irish Premier Charles Haughey condemned it in advance. The mainly Roman Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party in Northern Ireland boycotted parliamentary talks with Mr. Prior, and the Ulster Unionists, the main Protestant party, pulled out of talks recently.
That left Mr. Prior talking only with the Rev. Ian Paisley's Protestant extremists, the Democratic Unionists, and the small nonsectarian Alliance Party.
Britain dissolved Northern Ireland's local parliament at Stormont in March, 1972. Since then Britain has made several abortive attempts to get Northern Ireland's parties to agree on a new home-rule system with power shared between Protestants and Catholics.
IRA Is Blamed
The soldiers killed in Londonderry were the fourth and fifth slain in Northern Ireland in a week. No group claimed responsibility, but police said they were almost certain the IRA had carried out the attack.
The soldiers, in civilian clothes, were in an unmarked van when several guerrillas opened fire. Both soldiers were hit and the van crashed into a wall, a police spokesman said.
In the Irish Republic, delegates at the annual conference of the Association of Garda Sergeants and Inspectors demanded Wednesday that the Dublin government lift a constitutional ban on extraditing suspected terrorists arrested in the republic. The terrorists were being returned to Northern Ireland and the British mainland by claiming their crimes were politically motivated.

EEC Farm-Price Rise Of 10.5% Is Proposed

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission moved Thursday to break a deadlock in EEC farm price talks with a proposal to raise payments to the community's eight million farmers by 10.5 percent this year under the EEC system of guaranteed farm prices.
The plan met a cautious welcome from most EEC agriculture ministers in their second day of talks on the 1982 price package, but Britain maintained its hard-line stance against such a high increase, diplomats said.
France's agriculture minister, Edith Cresson, leading calls for a hefty rise to compensate farmers for a sharp drop in incomes last year, said the proposal "was not enough," but a basis for discussion. A previous proposal was for a 9-percent increase.
A spokesman for EEC Agriculture Commissioner Poul Dalsager of Denmark, who presented the compromise, said farmers in several member countries would get more than 10.5 percent because of planned changes in the exchange rates used to calculate farm prices.
He said these would add a further 5.6 percent to prices in Belgium and Luxembourg, 3.6 percent in Italy, 3.2 percent in Denmark, 1.8 percent in France and 1 percent in Greece.
Diplomats said Britain was the main obstacle to an accord in the talks, which were expected to last well into Thursday night and through Friday.
"There is very little chance of this package being agreed," said a



President Reagan during his news conference.

Reagan Accepts Idea Of Change in Budget

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan says he is open to suggestions for altering the budget for fiscal year 1983, including "possible" cuts in military spending so long as such reductions do no harm to his overall buildup.
"The one thing that I have said," the president stated Wednesday night, "is that we can't accept in the defense field some kind of a reduction that would set us back in the course we've taken to rebuild our defenses in view of the Soviet superiority. But it is possible that there are things that can be done without hurting that."
Mr. Reagan, appearing for the first time in his term in a prime-time television news conference, also said he supported the "concept" of a constitutional amendment that would require a balanced budget.
But he said it would have to include a provision limiting taxes, so that the federal government could not erase its deficit by simply raising new revenues through heavier taxation.
Recovery Predictions
Responding to a question about whether his economic program had hurt the average American, Mr. Reagan also predicted that the recession was nearing an end, although he backed off from his administration's earlier predictions that the recovery would begin this spring.
"I think we are bottoming out and I think we're safe in saying that there will be an upturn in the second half of the year," Mr. Reagan said.
In early January, the administration projected a strong recovery in the spring, but recent projections have been similar to what Mr. Reagan said Wednesday night.
The president added that he was not reconsidering his commitment to a three-year program of tax cuts and he suggested that the recession might have been avoided if taxes had been cut even more. "I believe that that tax cut is absolutely vital," he said. "You don't increase taxes in a recession."
He said, however, that he was "open to discussion of anything" that might help close tax loopholes and added that the tax cut "is doing no more than offsetting the effect of the Social Security tax increase passed in 1977."
"In the line of getting the interest rates down," he said, "one of the worst signals we could send is an outright retreat from the fundamentals of the program."
Campaign Question
Mr. Reagan was asked, in a paraphrase of a question he asked in the 1980 election campaign, whether the American people were better off than they were before he was elected.
"If it would be fairer," he answered, "if they asked me that at the end of four years instead of one."
The president said his policies "have had something to do" with the fall in the rate of inflation and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan Urges A-Arms Cutback; First Soviet Response Is Negative

Tass Says Proposal Results From Domestic Pressures U.S. Buildup Will Continue In Meantime, President Says

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet press Thursday depicted President Reagan at his news conference Wednesday as a man forced to speak out on arms controls by mounting criticism of his policies and swelling support for a nuclear freeze.
The initial Tass reaction to Mr. Reagan's comments, provided an occasionally sarcastic account of the president's statements on arms controls, with some rebuttals but little substantive analysis. Analysts said the approach suggested that his comments probably were still being studied. Imputing that Mr. Reagan was on the defensive against growing popular discontent with his policies, Tass said: "The president is being personally accused more and more often that his government has plans of preparations for war, but has not as yet formulated a policy of preserving peace."
"Statements in favor of reviewing the course toward an unrestricted arms race, in favor of freezing nuclear arsenals and holding businesslike talks with the Soviet Union to achieve mutually acceptable accords are being made in various quarters, including the U.S. Congress."
U.S. Commentator Quoted
The Soviet agency approvingly quoted an American television commentator as saying that the news conference gave the president "a chance to sail the wave of the freeze movement before being swamped by it." The reference was to the growing movement for a nuclear freeze now, one that Mr. Reagan said "would not only be disadvantageous but dangerous to us."
Tass made no reference to Mr. Reagan's claim that the Soviet Union had a "definite margin of superiority" in nuclear arms, although the Soviet line has been consistently that the two superpowers are equal in strength.
Reporting on Mr. Reagan's endorsement of the proposal by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, and Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, to work toward a nuclear freeze once (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Britain, West Germany Praise Reagan Stance

The Associated Press
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany met Thursday with the U.S. Ambassador, Arthur Burns, and told him that President Reagan's remarks in Washington the night before pleased him because the president "especially stressed alliance policy."
In London, British officials welcomed Mr. Reagan's rejection of an immediate freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons.
A West German government spokesman said Mr. Schmidt told Mr. Burns that he was satisfied to find that Mr. Reagan had referred to his nuclear policy speech of November in which the president proposed a "zero option" scrapping nuclear missiles both in Eastern and Western Europe. Mr. Schmidt called the November remarks a "grand speech," the spokesman said.
Mr. Schmidt also referred to the 14-point guidelines he and his Cabinet agreed upon Wednesday as a basis for the position West Germany would take at the NATO summit conference in Bonn in June.
The guidelines, which stressed the maintenance of security and East-West détente as the twin pillars of alliance policy, appeared designed to blunt any effort at the summit meeting to adopt a more one-sided policy. They specifically stressed that there should be no trade war with the Soviet bloc and said that economic well-being was crucial to maintaining the social stability of Western democracies.

Arms Talks Urged
In his remarks at a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Reagan appeared to be in disagreement with that position, saying his administration was still proposing that its allies cut off credits to the Soviet Union because of the intervention in Afghanistan and the declaration of martial law in Poland.
Hans-Juergen Wischniewski, a deputy chairman of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party, said Mr. Reagan's readiness to agree to "drastic reductions" in nuclear arms with the Soviet Union should be followed up with arms control talks by the superpowers.
He said it was clear the Reagan administration had recognized the need for such talks.
In London, Douglas Hurd, minister of state for foreign affairs, said of Mr. Reagan's remarks: "I think he put the case very well."

Warner-Jackson Proposal
In opposition to the proposal for an immediate freeze, Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, introduced a proposal, supported by 56 other senators, that would delay a freeze until the United States had either caught up with what is perceived as a Soviet advantage in nuclear weapons or reached an agreement from Moscow for the substantial reductions that the president called for again Wednesday night.
Mr. Reagan called the Warner-Jackson proposal "a very serious challenge" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Longtime Brezhnev Aide Could Be Successor

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — In recent months, his face has become more familiar on television, with the contented smirk of a man aware of his rising fortunes. He has been greeting foreign visitors and was invariably seated to the right of President Leonid I. Brezhnev, whose loyal lieutenant he has been for more than three decades.
If reports that Mr. Brezhnev has suffered a serious health setback are true, Konstantin U. Chernenko would have a large part to play in the Kremlin's ruling council.
Unlike the president, who rose to power after riding the current of Soviet politics, Mr. Chernenko owes his success entirely to Mr. Brezhnev. For years, he has held the job of head of Mr. Brezhnev's office, sifting information for him, tailoring his timetable and relaying orders to subordinates.
To be so closely associated with Mr. Brezhnev, whose political authority remains unchallenged, gives Mr. Chernenko a unique position in the leadership. This, however, may not be an asset when the 75-year-old leader finally leaves the political stage.
Propaganda Chief
Born of a Siberian peasant family 70 years ago, Mr. Chernenko joined the Communist Party in 1931 and held various positions in the Krasnoyarsk region until 1948, when he was transferred to Moldavia to take charge of the party's propaganda department.
It was in Moldavia that Mr. Brezhnev first met Mr. Chernenko in 1950, the year when Mr. Brezhnev was appointed party secretary of the republic, which was seized from Romania and incorporated in the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.
When Mr. Brezhnev moved from a fringe position into the powerful secretariat of the party in Moscow in 1956, he took Mr. Chernenko along and made him propaganda chief for the country.
In 1965, a year after his patron assumed full power as general secretary of the party, Mr. Chernenko was made chief of the General Department of the Central Committee, or, in effect, Mr. Brezhnev's chief of staff.
Mr. Chernenko, for all practical purposes, has remained in that position ever since although from time to time he has been rewarded with new posts and titles. In 1971, he was made a member of the Central Committee. In 1976, as Mr. Brezhnev consolidated his power, Mr. Chernenko was appointed to the party secretariat as man in charge of administration. The next year he was made an alternate member of the ruling Politburo and a year later became a full member.
Ranked 4th at Congress
Leapfrogging over most other Soviet politicians, Mr. Chernenko suddenly appeared at the peak of Kremlin authority last year when he was ranked fourth at the party congress after Mr. Brezhnev, the ideologist Mikhail Suslov and another Politburo veteran, Andrey Kirilenko. The four men were the only ones to be elected Politburo members and party secretaries.
The death of Mr. Suslov this year and Mr. Brezhnev's visible weaknesses have raised the question of succession in which Mr. Chernenko thus far appears as a rising star, according to the symbols of Soviet politics.
While Mr. Kirilenko's appearances have been infrequent in recent weeks, Mr. Chernenko has been all over television and the press. He was next to Mr. Brezhnev during a visit here by Po-



Konstantin U. Chernenko

land's military ruler, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. In February, Mr. Chernenko led a Soviet delegation to the French Communist Party congress.
Since Mr. Suslov's death, Mr. Chernenko seemed to have been trying, with the blessing of Mr. Brezhnev, to seize control of the party apparatus and establish an independent power base.
Articles on Poland
During the past two years, Mr. Chernenko has started to cultivate Soviet-bloc countries and has emerged in print with articles on such sensitive issues as Poland and the role of trade unions in Socialism.
However, little is known about his own ideas on subjects ranging from foreign policy to agriculture. Foreigners who have met him said he left little impression on them.
Given his close association with Mr. Brezhnev, it is assumed here that he most likely holds identical views on major issues. But given his long experience as manager of Mr. Brezhnev's office, Mr. Chernenko is believed to be a pragmatic man, probably less rigid as far as Marxist dogma is concerned than Mr. Suslov or Mr. Kirilenko.
It is believed that he has little practical knowledge of economics, however, having never held a responsible industrial management position. This could be his long-term weakness. As a party apparatchik, he is said to favor tighter party control over the economy rather than economic reforms.

INSIDE

Rezoning Ozone

Citing a better understanding of chemical reaction rates, the U.S. National Research Council cut by more than half its previous estimate of how much the Earth's protective layer of ozone was being depleted by man-made chlorofluorocarbons, Page 6.

Limiting Ltd.

An EEC rule is forcing most large British companies to change the "Ltd." in their names to the less elegant "PLC" — sometimes at no small cost. Page 11.

SDP Dispute

Britain's Social Democratic Party, a partner in the new centrist alliance, faces a leadership dispute following the election to Parliament of Roy Jenkins. Page 5.

Detainees in Poland Are Beaten, Letters Assert

By John Darnton
New York Times Service
WARSAW — One day this week letters written by martial law detainees were tossed out of the upper floors of a prison at Llaw and fluttered down across the grey, barbed-wire-topped wall onto the streets of the town, about 60 miles southeast of Gdansk. They described a brutal assault inside the prison on the night of March 25.
The interned Solidarity and political activists said that shortly after 7 p.m., between 50 and 60 guards went on a rampage, opening all the cell doors on an entire floor and beating every prisoner they could lay their hands on. The guards appeared to be drunk or drugged, they said, but were operating under orders of a captain and deputy commander of the prison.
Altogether, about 70 detainees were beaten, four of them seriously enough to require hospitalization, which was denied to them at first.
The letters are anguished appeals. They ask anyone who finds them to bring them to the attention of the Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and to the public. "Our personal safety is not assured — we can be dragged out of our beds at night and beaten," said one.
The detainees, believed to number 149, began a hunger strike Saturday, demanding an investigation by the Justice Ministry with the participation of the church episcopate and the International Red Cross.
The brutality at Llaw, the second such incident there, is not an isolated case. More and more instances of beatings of detainees are coming to light in interviews with released detainees, family members of persons still interned and political activists. Many of the incidents are known to the Catholic Church.
According to reliable reports, they include the following:
On Jan. 19 at Zaleze Prison near Rzeszow in the southeast, detainees were beaten and then punished by being locked inside isolation cells. One of the most severely injured was Zygmunt Leszyk from Krakow. Little is known about what sparked the incident, but the prison, which contained about 250 detainees, was apparently the scene of some demonstration. Four detainees were formally placed under arrest recently and stood trial on charges of organizing protests. The trial was suspended when one of the defendants was found physically unfit.
On Feb. 13 at Wierzychowo, a prison for young offenders in the northwest, 32 detainees were beaten inside their cells by units of special riot police. The repression, said to be well-planned, apparently grew out of a dispute that began when some detainees refused to leave their cells during a search because, they insisted, they had the right to be present while their personal belongings were examined.
On Feb. 13, an undetermined number of detainees were beaten at the Nysa Prison south of Wroclaw because they persisted in singing songs and lighting candles in their cells to protest martial law. Among those hurt was Lothar Herbst, a writer who heads the Wroclaw branch of the writers union.
On Feb. 16, two detainees at Llaw, identified only by their last names, Pagacz and Adamczak, were beaten by guards when they refused to leave their cells.
In the middle of February, Zbigniew Sekulski, a young songwriter and activist who has collected information for Amnesty International, was beaten in a prison at Lodow. Other detainees said that when he refused to remove a Solidarity button, he was taken into a corridor. They heard screams and then he was held for a few days in a single cell. When he returned, he complained of pains in his ribs.
In the basement of the headquarters of the special police in Katowice, numerous detainees were beaten before being sent to other detention centers in the region, according to many reports. Among them were miners who participated in the strike at the Piatek mine in the days after the imposition of martial law.
Two of those most seriously hurt were Jozef Bocian and Jerzy Grzebieluch, a member of Rural Solidarity, the suspended farmers' union. Only in recent weeks was it discovered that 16 detainees were still being held in the police station. Bishop Herbert Bednorz of Katowice has demanded permission to enter the holding.
In addition to these incidents, informants said, one detainee hurt his back when he fell from a wall while trying to escape. Guards fired over his head and in panic he lost his hold.
Another detainee has committed suicide. But informants say the suicide may have been caused by a depression not directly related to incarceration, and his name is not included among those who have been maltreated.

Reagan's Pledge on SALT-3 Still Unfulfilled

After 15 Months in Office, the U.S. Position on Arms Remains Undecided

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Shortly before the 1980 election, Ronald Reagan announced in a paid television address that "as president, I will make immediate preparations for negotiations on a SALT-3 treaty." After 15 months in office, Mr. Reagan continues to favor reductions in U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear arms, but the "immediate preparations for negotiations" still have not been completed.

It will be another three to four weeks, according to Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, before final studies of a U.S. negotiating position on strategic arms are completed by the bureaucracy and are ready for examination by Mr. Reagan. Other

sources said a deadline of May 1 has been set for submission of a "draft" negotiating position to the president and other top policymakers of the National Security Council.

While the administration has delayed, public alarm about nuclear

NEWS ANALYSIS

war has been growing in Western Europe and recently has spread with surprising intensity to the United States. Officials readily acknowledged that Mr. Reagan's opening statement at a news conference Wednesday night, which was drawn up late last week, was an effort to address these fears and resulting pressures for new nuclear negotiations before the administra-

tion is placed in a deeply defensive position.

Why the administration has taken so long to make good on Mr. Reagan's promise is a complicated matter, in the view of various officials who have been working to prepare a U.S. negotiating position. There seems little doubt, however, that among the major factors are the following:

- The strong position of many at the top of the new administration that the first priority should be a large-scale buildup of U.S. military power, including strategic nuclear strength, and that negotiations should only follow such a buildup. This remains the view of many, despite public statements of interest in negotiated reductions.
- An initial administration consensus that the strategic arms posi-

tion is placed in a deeply defensive position. Why the administration has taken so long to make good on Mr. Reagan's promise is a complicated matter, in the view of various officials who have been working to prepare a U.S. negotiating position. There seems little doubt, however, that among the major factors are the following:

- The SALT-2 treaty built on studies and efforts of the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. The new ideas involved relatively uncharted areas where available information as well as theory was much thinner.

For example, administration planners generally agreed that limits on nuclear "launchers" (such as missiles or aircraft) were no longer sufficient. But should the new basis for limitations be explosive power (megatonnage), rocket lifting power (throw weight), numbers of individual warheads, or a combination of all three? Answers are very complicated.

Similarly, verification by "national technical means" — that is, inspection by spy satellites and radars — was said to be an longer enough. But if so, what proposals for "cooperative measures" can pass muster with the U.S. military, to say nothing of the Soviet military?

A work program for these and other points of a negotiation position was circulated within the government last summer, with deadlines set for last fall. The studies were launched, but these basic issues are among the points still under discussion and debate among lower level policy-makers.

- Administration preparations for the U.S.-Soviet negotiations about medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, which took top priority among arm control policy-makers during most of 1981. The bureaucratic spotlight turned to the strategic arms only after the European talks began Nov. 30, an official said.

- Finally, there was the Soviet-backed martial-law crackdown in Poland Dec. 13. U.S. plans had been to use the late January meeting of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to agree on a date — probably in February, March or April — for beginning strategic arms negotiations. But this was deemed to be politically unwise after the Polish events.

Two weeks ago, eight different approaches to a U.S. negotiating position were being debated, according to an official. In recent days those have been reduced to "two or three basic options," he said.

Said another official: "Most of the groundwork has been done. Now we have to decide — a most interesting time."

Reagan Says U.S. Arms Buildup Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

Jackson proposal "an important move in the right direction." He said plans were being completed in Washington for eventually starting talks with the Soviet Union on reducing strategic arms. In answer to a question, he said he hoped the talks could start this summer but, adding to the martial law government in Poland, he said the timing would depend on "the international situation." Other officials have said the beginning of talks depend on there being no sharp worsening of the situation in Poland.

"I want an agreement on strategic nuclear weapons that reduces the risk of war, lowers the level of armaments and enhances global security," the president said. "We can accept no less."

On other foreign questions, Mr. Reagan:

- Praised the wide turnout in the elections last Sunday for a constituent assembly in El Salvador, noting that he had heard of a woman who insisted on standing in line to vote even after being hit by a ricocheting bullet. But he refused to say whether U.S. military and economic aid would con-

tinued if a rightist government took power and did away with previous social changes.

- Said the United States is continuing to watch developments in Poland. He revealed no new initiatives and said the Russians must understand that "there could be a carrot along with the stick, if they straighten up and fly right."

- Said he hoped that recent clashes in the West Bank would slow progress in the negotiations between Egypt and Israel for Palestinian self-rule in the occupied areas. He said he hoped for progress in those talks after Israel turns over the rest of Sinai to Egypt on April 25.

In his opening statement, Mr. Reagan seemed to go out of his way to combat an impression that he was not interested in arms control and was concerned only with building up the U.S. military machine.

He said he had seen the world "plunged blindly into global war" twice in his lifetime. "I share the determination of today's young people that such a tragedy, which would be rendered even more terrible by the monstrous, inhuman weapons in the world's nuclear arsenals, must never happen again," he added.

He said the successful outcome of the U.S. space shuttle mission this week reminded the world "of the great things the world can achieve when it harnesses its best minds and efforts to a positive goal."

Mr. Reagan said the Russians were in a "desperate situation economically" as a result of their military buildup and so are vulnerable to economic sanctions by the West, such as the withholding of credits for Western loans.

Soviet Reaction Is Negative

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States and the Soviet Union were at equal levels, Tass said the president had done so "to counterbalance other considerations which are discussed among American parliamentarians."

The reference was evidently to the Senate resolution sponsored by Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, for an immediate freeze, one Mr. Reagan rejected.

Tass said the proposal backed by Mr. Reagan was based on the premise that the administration's military buildup should first be completed. "Quite a mutual admiration society indeed," the agency commented.

In an earlier commentary, Radio Moscow similarly accused Mr. Reagan of planning to complete building up American weapons before entering into disarmament talks with the Russians. "This proves President Reagan's intention to break strategic parity and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union," the radio said.

[Novosti press agency said Mr. Reagan gave no indication that he had any concrete or constructive proposals on limiting nuclear arsenals, United Press International reported from Moscow. "It pointed out once again that he is a master of ambiguities when dealing with issues to contain and reduce arms," said one commentary carried by the Soviet agency.]

"Neither in his opening statement nor in the answers to concrete questions was there a hint of a constructive proposal that could promote progress on the issue in question," it said.]

Commenting on Mr. Reagan's invitation to Moscow to join in talks on substantially reducing nuclear weapons, Tass said: "It must be said that the Soviet Union is not the side that has to be convinced of the benefits of negotiation. The U.S.S.R. consistently displays good will and desire for constructive cooperation and solution of outstanding problems precisely at the negotiating table on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security."



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The Poles flew the plane so low that the wings were slightly damaged as it skimmed treetops.

Poles Drop Paratroops, Pick Up Families and Defect

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Two Polish military pilots landed their plane in a field in southern Poland Thursday, picked up their families and two friends and flew to Austria over treetops to evade Eastern bloc radar.

The pilots said the plane also forced a mechanic to come along at gunpoint. "It is not exactly what we consider a hijack," a police official commented. "But the two pilots who were armed with pistols will be remanded in custody for the time being." The others were taken to a refugee camp.

The pilots, Andrzej Malec, 31, and Jerzy Jan Czerwinski, 29, carried out their plan after they had dropped about 10 paratroopers during a training exercise near Krakow in southern Poland.

They forced the mechanic, Boleslaw Wrona, 35, to stay aboard and then staged an emergency landing in a field to pick up their wives and four children, and a friend and his daughter.

The flight to Vienna apparently was undetected by military air controllers in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Antonov-2 biplane landed at Vienna's Schwechat Airport.

Witnesses said the plane, traveling at an altitude of only about 200 to 250 feet, flew along the Danube after crossing the Czechoslovak-Austrian border before landing.

A police spokesman said: "In order to evade detection in Czechoslovakia the plane was flying so low it grazed treetops. Parts of branches could still be seen on the damaged wings after touchdown."

Most of Reagan's Arms Programs Are Authorized by Senate Panel

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Senate Armed Services Committee has approved all but about \$2.8 billion of the \$257 billion President Reagan requested in military spending authority for next year after a fierce argument reportedly developed over the administration's plan to buy two nuclear aircraft carriers at the same time.

The committee action Wednesday fell far short of the pledge made by the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, to the Senate Budget Committee to try to keep annual defense spending \$2 billion below Mr. Reagan's request for fiscal 1983. That large a cut in actual spending would require a reduction of approximately \$8 billion in outlays.

As the committee concluded its work on the measure, Sen. Tower told his colleagues he would look for additional places to cut the military construction and military pay bills, both of which are handled by his committee. He also predicted that the defense industry would save the Defense Department money.

Pentagon spending is the leading target for many members of the House and Senate seeking to reduce next year's budget deficit, which is now expected to exceed \$100 billion. But Mr. Reagan has refused to cut military programs, setting the stage for fights on the

floors of both chambers when the Pentagon procurement and appropriations bills come up for debate.

The dispute in a closed session over the aircraft carriers indicated that Mr. Reagan's request for \$6.87 billion in fiscal 1983 to build two nuclear-powered, Nimitz-class carriers at once would be hotly contested in the coming weeks.

Sen. William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, proposed providing money for one of the carriers while suggesting that the second be funded a little at a time rather than all at once.

Carriers Authorized

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., Independent of Virginia, and Sen. Cohen argued heatedly, sources said, as tempers flared around the committee table. In the end, the amendment reportedly died on an 8-8 vote, meaning that both carriers were authorized.

Some of the committee's major cuts:

- The \$2 billion requested to install the first 40 MX missiles temporarily in existing Minuteman silos was denied on the ground that the money would be better spent on the permanent basing plan after Mr. Reagan decides what it will be.

- All but about \$73 million of the \$998.7 million requested for the Army's AH-64 helicopter was rejected, with the understanding that the program could be resumed next year if the Army and the contractor demonstrated that costs and technical problems had been brought under control.

- The \$376 million for the purchase of 20 additional Air Force A-10 anti-tank planes was turned down.

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Bomb Explodes at Home Of U.S. Envoy to Greece

The Associated Press

ATHENS — A bomb exploded outside the U.S. ambassador's residence early Thursday, damaging a garden wall but causing no casualties, police said.

A police spokesman said the bomb had been placed at the base of a wall that separates the residence compound from a maternity hospital next door. A leftist group calling itself Revolutionary Popular Struggle later claimed responsibility for the blast in a telephone call to an Athens newspaper.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Berlinguer Says Russia Must Reform

The Associated Press

PARIS — Enrico Berlinguer, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party, said in an interview published Thursday that Soviet Communism is stagnating and must be reformed if it is to resume a positive role in the socialist world.

"Even though the Soviet Union has known great periods of development, we note that the period of stagnation and regression is besetting not only Soviet society but that of the countries allied with the Soviet Union," Mr. Berlinguer told Le Monde.

"It doesn't constitute a model for Western societies," he said. "We even say that in trying to impose this model on the countries of Eastern Europe an error has been made, and that is one of the origins of the troubles that have hit these societies."

Talks on South-West Africa Begin

From Agency Dispatches

LISBON — A delegation from five Western countries seeking to negotiate independence for South-West Africa began talks Thursday with leaders of the territory's Angolan-based guerrilla movement on proposals for constituent assembly elections, the Angolan press agency reported.

However, Sam Nujoma, head of the South-West Africa People's Organization, did not arrive for the start of the talks in Luanda. The agency said he was away from Luanda and had sent a substitute, Hidipo Hamutenya, SWAPO's secretary in charge of information and propaganda.

The Western delegation consists of the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, France's top African expert, Jean d'Aussenc, and officials from the three other member countries of the "contact group" on South-West Africa — Britain, Canada and West Germany. In Cape Town, the five Western nations presented South Africa with a revised voting proposal for independence in South-West Africa.

U.K. Taking Falklands Dispute to UN

Reuters

LONDON — Britain has decided to take its dispute with Argentina over the Falkland Islands to the United Nations Security Council, a government spokesman said Thursday night.

British and Argentine warships are reported to be sailing toward South Georgia Island, a Falklands dependency in the South Atlantic. Argentina has claimed the islands, and an Argentine salvage crew dismantling an old whaling station on South Georgia has refused to submit to British immigration procedures.

Meanwhile, in Buenos Aires, Ambassador Anthony Williams of Britain called at the Foreign Ministry Wednesday night and again Thursday morning. After meeting Wednesday with Mr. Williams, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said the situation "has worsened."

Soviet Envoy Is Told to Leave Canada

The Associated Press

OTTAWA — A Soviet trade representative has been asked to leave Canada within 10 days for offering "large sums of money" in attempts to buy high technology products, the government announced Thursday.

External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan said at a news conference that Mikhail N. Abramov was "clearly engaged in activities which are incompatible with his status" as a diplomat.

He said the Royal Canadian Mounted Police security service had evidence that Mr. Abramov was trying to purchase and illegally export fiber-optic and other restricted high-technology products.

Buyer Is Found for N.Y. Daily News

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Joe L. Allbritton, a Texas millionaire who owns six newspapers, has signed a letter of intent to buy the New York Daily News, the newspaper said Thursday.

Michael O'Neill, editor of the News, told the staff the agreement was contingent on reaching an agreement with unions on concessions within 30 days.

The agreement was announced hours after a New York real estate developer, Donald Trump, said he had dropped plans to buy the newspaper because of its large debts. The Daily News, which has the biggest circulation of any general-interest newspaper in the country at 1.5 million, says it lost \$11 million last year.

Reagan Accepts Possibility Of Change in 1983 Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

added that what he characterized as the average family of four "living on the threshold of poverty" had \$375 more in spending power than they did before he took office.

But he expressed sympathy for those who have suffered from what he called "the other tragedy," the small businesses and farmers "who have not been able to make it through this period."

Later, he said that he had never been a supporter of bailing out

major corporations and adding: "I think the thing we're trying to do is the tax breaks we have put into our program, the regulatory relief we are giving these industries — should be able to take care of their particular problems."

The president said he was unwilling to use some short-term programs to ease unemployment because, he said, such efforts in the past have led to a resurgence of inflation. "Inflation," he said, "is the cruellest thing and the cruellest thing for the poor."

He said that the answer to unemployment was to bring down interest rates and bring about the recovery of the economy. "There is nothing the government can do about this except hope we can prove to them we are serious about continuing this program," he said.

Mr. Reagan added: "The interest rates aren't staying up because of anything the Fed [Federal Reserve Board] is doing or anything government is doing. They're staying up because, after being burned a half dozen times in these previous efforts by government, the money markets just don't believe we will stay the course, bring down government spending and hold inflation down."

Asked about charges that his budget reductions had cut sharply into benefits for the poor, he replied, "Maybe this is the time to expose once and for all the fairy tale, the myth that we somehow are overall cutting the government spending."

The president ticked off proposed increases in a number of federal social programs and accused his critics of "jumping at figures" that he contended were often misleading. He said that 43 cents of every dollar in the 1983 budget would go for benefits and services for individuals.

The decision to hold this press conference in prime time is part of a White House plan to reach a broader national audience with Mr. Reagan's answers to his critics. White House polls show that allegations that he lacks compassion for the poor and minorities and that he is too inflexible in dealing with Congress are harming him politically.

"I am listening and I'm not inflexible and remaining a great stone face . . ." Mr. Reagan said.

New Road Regulations Take Effect in Finland

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — New regulations aimed at improving road safety went into effect in Finland Thursday.

Motorists are now required to drive with headlights on at all times outside urban areas, motorcyclists must wear a helmet and individuals must wear a reflector when walking on roads in the dark. Drivers will also face a fine, instead of a simple reprimand, if they fail to use front-seat safety belts.

Soviet Submarine Detected by U.K. Near Sea Defenses

United Press International

LONDON — The Defense Ministry said Thursday it had detected a Soviet nuclear submarine in international waters near the approaches to Britain's northwestern sea defenses.

It was the first foreign submarine detected near British shores in recent years. The submarine first was spotted Sunday off Scotland's northwestern coast but was not identified as a Soviet vessel until Thursday.

Faslane nuclear submarine base, used by U.S. and British nuclear submarines, is in western Scotland. Authorities believe the Soviet submarine was trying to monitor the movement of British and U.S. submarines and investigate Britain's seabed system of listening devices, which can pick up the sound of a sub's engines.



An Israeli gunboat, left, with two of five boats that were stopped Thursday while headed for the Sinai. Those aboard the vessels were trying to reach the Sinai to protest the Israeli withdrawal.

Most of Jerusalem's Arab Papers Are Barred From West Bank Area

By David K. Shipley

JERUSALEM — In an effort to dampen the unrest on the West Bank and to play down the political strength of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israeli military authorities have tightened their censorship of Jerusalem's Arab newspapers and have prevented most of them from circulating outside the capital.

During the last few days, taxis and trucks carrying copies of the papers for distribution on the West Bank have been intercepted before dawn at army checkpoints, and all copies confiscated.

Last Friday, all three Arabic dailies, plus an English-language weekly, were seized; the three dailies were confiscated again Saturday and Sunday, an army spokesman said, and Monday, two of the three — the pro-PLO al-Fajr and al-Shaab — were barred from the West Bank, while only the more moderate al-Quds was allowed to pass.

As a result, the 800,000 Arabs on the West Bank, where widespread rioting has occurred, have had to depend mostly on Israeli radio and television broadcasts in English and Arabic, and on overseas broadcasts by Jordan, Syria and the PLO, for news of events in their own territory.

Editors complain, and Israeli officials acknowledge, that the military censor has excised all reporting on the West Bank disorders by the Arab papers' staffs, forcing them to publish only material that had already appeared in the Hebrew-language Israeli press. Even a good deal of that information has

been cut out of the Arabic-language papers, editors say.

"This is the worst for the last 15 years," said the editor in chief of al-Quds, Mahmud Abu-Zalaf. "Last week we appeared for two days without a single line of news on the West Bank. And if we appear with only 5 percent of the news, they confiscate the paper. They won't even allow us to print the news covered by the Israeli radio and television, not even news printed from the Israeli papers."

The confiscations have also cost the papers financially. "It is almost worse than closing us," said the editor of al-Fajr, Hanna Siniora. "Ninety percent of our issue is stopped from being distributed, after we spend money on paper and ink, electricity, printing. We have to repeat the advertisements. The paper has been constantly losing money during this period."

The official Israeli reasoning is that while tensions are high, it is very easy for Arab newspapers, with inflammatory descriptions of Arab-Israeli clashes, to start chain reactions that could lead to further bloodshed.

1945 Regulations

"It was only adding oil to the fire," an official said of the papers' reporting. "Try to find a single word pleading for the mob to be silent. They are not papers in the Western meaning. They are political organs. They publish only items which go in the line of their ideology."

Israeli military censorship, based on the 1945 emergency regulations of the British mandate in Palestine, is always stricter with

the Arab press than with the Israeli or foreign press, officials explain. Arabic papers must submit all material to the censor, even including obituaries, lest they contain political statements, while Israeli news items and dispatches by foreign correspondents based here are examined by the censor only if they relate to military security matters and certain other narrow topics, such as the fates of Jewish communities in Arab countries.

In addition, West Bank Palestinians may say things in the Israeli press that are cut by the censors from the Arabic press — expressions of support for the PLO, for example, are barred from Arab papers. Recently, when Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem wrote an article in The Washington Post calling on the PLO to recognize Israel, the weekly English-language edition of al-Fajr was barred from including Mr. Freij's protective statement of support for the PLO, which was obviously designed to shield him from political or physical attack for his moderate views.

"We have to play the PLO role down as much as possible," explained an Israeli official who contended that this had always been the censor's policy. It has taken on enhanced importance in the context of a recent political campaign by Menachem Begin, Israel's administrator of the occupied West Bank, to limit the PLO's influence.

Many of the banned articles are highly editorial. One, entitled "Two Thousand Years Ago," likened Palestinian youths who throw stones at Israeli vehicles to David who felled Goliath. The censor struck it entirely.

Settlers Defy Deadline For Sinai Evacuation; Army Takes No Action

From Agency Dispatches

YAMIT, Israeli-occupied Sinai — Opponents of Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai defied a Wednesday midnight deadline for leaving the area, but a day after the deadline had passed the army still had taken no action to remove them.

Jewish militants opposing Israel's withdrawal from Sinai tried to reach the area by boat Thursday after the army closed it to unauthorized civilians and established roadblocks.

Four of five boats that set out from the Tel Aviv marina were intercepted by the Israeli Navy, a military spokesman reported. The one boat that got through anchored off the beach at the town of Yamit, on the Mediterranean, and its passengers went ashore in a dinghy, the spokesman said.

They joined an estimated several hundred other opponents of the Israeli withdrawal who were placing barbed wire, tires, sandbags and other makeshift fortifications around apartments and an underground shelter in anticipation of a raid by the army. The settlers have been offered government compensation ranging from \$100,000 to \$300,000 a family to leave the area.

Leaders of the "Stop the Withdrawal" movement have said there were 3,000 squatters in the Sinai ready to resist attempts to remove them. Many movement members are nonviolent Israelis who arrived recently to fight the return of the remaining third of the peninsula to Egypt by April 25 under the terms of the Camp David peace treaty.

Since midnight Wednesday, all persons in the Sinai without an army pass, which are being issued only to selected longtime residents who need extra time to pack their belongings, are considered to be there illegally and can be prosecuted.

Armed troops patrolled Yamit's streets Thursday in groups of three or four.

It is not clear when the army will move, but there has been speculation that it would delay action, turning off water and the electricity, watching the protesters run low on food and allowing those who want to go home for Passover, which begins next week, to leave.

Some of the activists, especially those affiliated with Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Movement, have predicted that there would be bloodshed if soldiers tried to remove them. Many of the opponents are armed.

But the main body of the protesters have been urging that no violence be used against Israeli troops. Rabbis whose students have flocked to the area to take part in the resistance have issued calls for only peaceful and passive

protest. They have also warned that suicide, which some extremists have threatened, violates Jewish religious law.

Even if there is an eviction, protest leaders expect their supporters to return to the area by infiltrating through the desert. "This area will not be empty of Jews," said Avraham Hershkovitz, who is in Yamit with his seven children, ages four months to 10 years. "People just keep coming back and back and back," he said.

The army, meanwhile, announced that it was relaxing its order closing the southeastern Sinai area along the Gulf of Aqaba. During the Passover holidays, tourists are to be permitted to camp on the beaches as much as 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of the Israeli port of Eilat. Large crowds are expected.

Israelis Refuse To Let U.K. Aide See Arab Mayors

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel refused Thursday to allow an aide to Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, to meet two deposed Palestinian mayors in the occupied West Bank, and said it would not consider talking with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sir John Leahy, Lord Carrington's deputy undersecretary responsible for the Middle East, asked for permission to meet Mayor Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, who was dismissed from his office last week. They were accused of refusing to cooperate with Israeli authorities and of inciting violence. Sir John met Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem and Mayor Rashid Shawa of Gaza.

A Foreign Ministry official said both deposed mayors, confined to their homes, no longer have any public functions. Therefore, he said, "the authorities have decided not to allow such a meeting." Israel has charged that Mr. Shaka and Mr. Khalaf are PLO agents.

The refusal was considered likely to dissipate some of the good will that had been created in Lord Carrington's talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other ranking Israeli officials.

Lord Carrington said at a news conference before leaving Thursday for London that, while the talks had not altered his support for Palestinian self-determination, the options open to the Palestinians in choosing their own fate "can't come about without the Israelis being satisfied about their own security."



Zimbabwe's Labor minister, Kumbirai Kangai, far left, in discussions with an unidentified pro-Moroccan at the opening of the meeting of the Labor Commission of the Organization of African Unity in Salisbury. The meeting was boycotted by Morocco and seven other nations opposed to the admission of the Polisario Front guerrilla movement fighting for control of Western Sahara.

OAU Seeks UN Funds to Support Its Peacekeeping Forces in Chad

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

NAIROBI — The Organization of African Unity will seek United Nations financing to overcome a critical cash shortage facing its peacekeeping force in Chad, according to the Kenyan foreign minister.

The minister, Robert J. Ouko, also said Wednesday that President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the organization's chairman, was canvassing support for a meeting of African leaders to discuss Western Sahara, an issue that has precipitated a crisis in the OAU and which is threatening to block its annual meeting, due to be held in Tripoli, Libya, in August.

Western Sahara and the hostilities in Chad after November's withdrawal of Libyan troops are the two key issues challenging both the organizations' unity and its credibility.

The organization sent a peacekeeping force to Chad in December to replace the Libyans. But only three of the six countries that were supposed to contribute troops did so, and financing has been a major problem. According to OAU estimates, issued two months ago, the African group will no longer be able to support the force after Thursday.

Supporting Letter

On Tuesday, the minister said, a Chad delegation met Mr. Moi here and gave him a letter supporting the OAU's request for financial aid. "Now this letter has been brought and it will be forwarded shortly to New York," the minister said.

According to the OAU the Chad

force, numbering about 3,500 men and made up of units from Niger, Senegal and Zaïre, needs about \$160 million a year to remain in the field.

Mr. Ouko said Nigeria was bearing the cost of the 2,000 members of its contingent from its own resources while Senegal and Zaïre were "receiving some assistance." France is reportedly helping finance these two contingents.

In the past, Western diplomats have raised fears that the Soviet

Union would veto the plan for UN financing. A further complication is that the Chadian president, Goukouni Oueddei, still insists that the OAU force join his army in fighting rebels led by a former defense minister, Hissèn Habré.

Mr. Goukouni's government has also ignored a series of deadlines set by the OAU for him to make peace with Mr. Habré and draw up a constitution on which to base new elections. The final African deadline is June 30.



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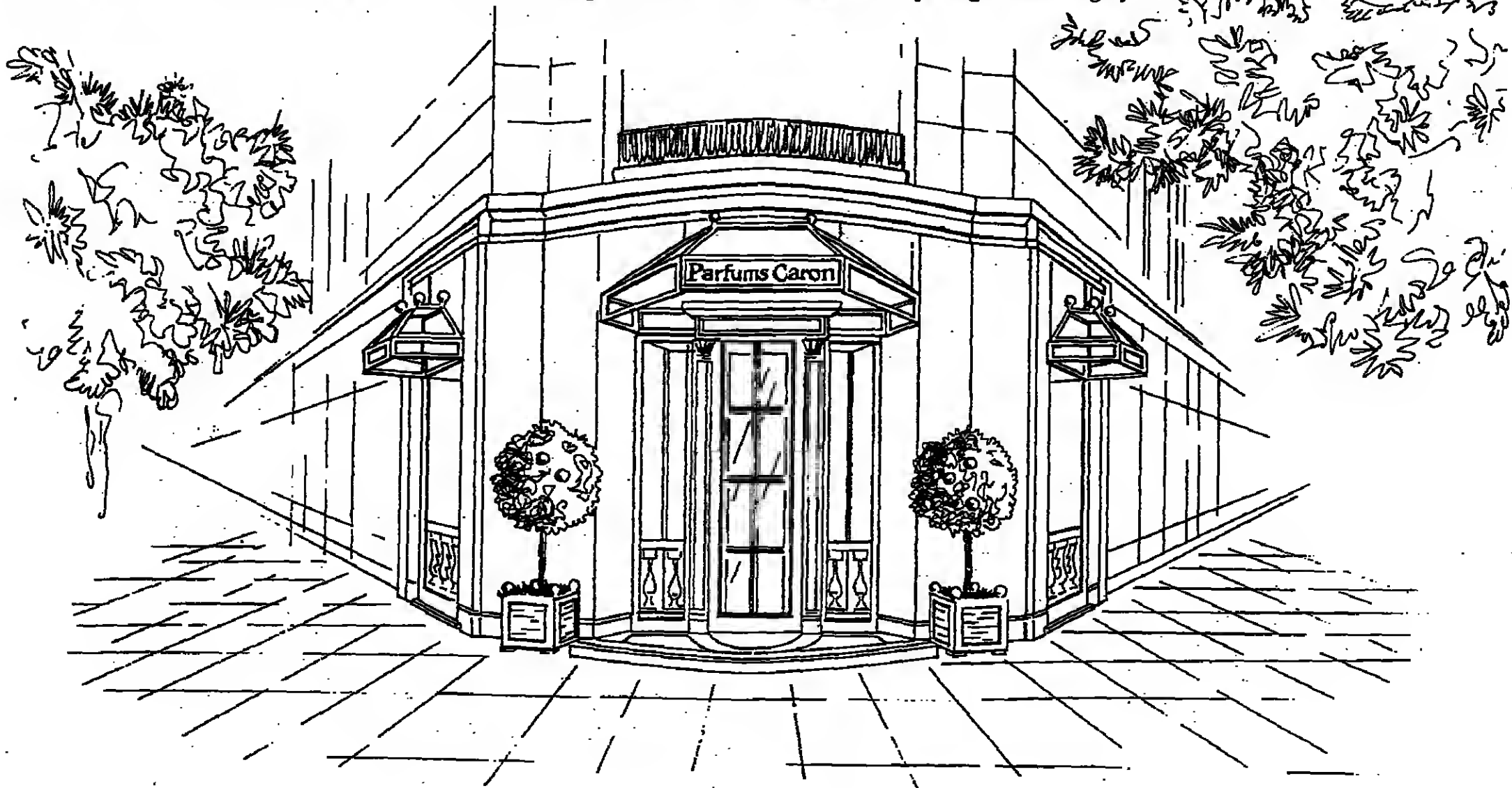
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The Overpriced Dollar

The dollar is rising steadily on the world's currency markets, and the political response is getting louder. The rise is generating sharp irritation between America and its trading partners. At home, a rising dollar means increasing pressure for trade protection for the weak industries, and export subsidies for the strong. If you wonder why you are suddenly hearing so many more complaints about Japan's trading practices, you might keep an eye on the daily dollar-yen exchange rate.

The dollar has been climbing against the currencies of all of the major trading nations. It is mainly due to one simple and direct cause: the American interest rates. They had been falling in late summer and early autumn, and the dollar declined with them. Then, around Thanksgiving, interest rates began rising again, and, with a month's lag, the dollar began to follow them up. High interest attracts money from abroad, and as foreign investors scramble for dollars, they bid up the dollar's price in pounds, marks, francs and lire as well as yen.

By reducing the prices of U.S. imports — for example, oil — the rising dollar has made a major contribution to the drop in the American inflation rate during the past winter. But in the industries that compete with the rest of the world, the rising dollar means that American workers must either take lower wages or lose jobs — and perhaps, as in the automobile industry, both.

The American dollar is now significantly overvalued. Because the Reagan administration's excessive budget deficits are the reason for the present interest rates, it is accurate to say that the impasse over the budget is also responsible for forcing the dollar too high. The exchange rate is another reason for urgency in rewriting the budget and getting the deficits under control. Until that happens, the dollar's international value will continue to be swung by huge flows of speculative money chasing the interest rates, rather than being set by the country's basic strength as an industrial producer and trader.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Rescue of Sea Law

The Reagan administration seems to have struck a decent deal to preserve the chances for a global law of the sea. It traded some capitalist philosophy for capitalist profit.

Swallowing ideology, the administration gave Third Worlders their theory about the common ownership of ocean resources. It agreed to form a cartel that will, eventually, limit the mining of the seabed's immense riches — nodules of manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper. Swallowing almost as hard, the poorer countries agreed to give a monopoly on such mining for an extended period to seven pioneering Western companies, four of them linked to American corporations.

A fair trade? Not on economic grounds. The losers are consumers everywhere. Prices for key minerals are likely to be held higher to sustain less efficient producers, not all from backward countries.

What nonetheless argues for the deal is that it clears a path for a treaty offering many other benefits. Eight years in the writing, the draft would end the interminable, sometimes violent quarrels over territorial waters. It would fix a universal territorial limit 12 miles out to sea and extend an "exclusive economic zone" 200 miles out. Thus to end the miserable fishing wars is itself

worth a lot. So are the provisions that would make ships safer, protect whales, encourage marine research and assure unimpeded passage through strategic straits.

Only a year ago the Reagan administration scoffed at the Law of the Sea. The Carter administration's delegation was fired, as if it had done something disgraceful. There was a great deal of huffing in Washington about how the seabed ought to be open to anyone with the billions needed to mine it.

For a time, it looked as if the United States had isolated itself and destroyed a great legal enterprise begun by Americans. Maybe it was all a show, to wring the last commercial benefit from the bargaining. Maybe someone at the State Department finally noticed that the world was round. Maybe the Pentagon prevailed with its concern for free passage by military vessels.

Whatever the motives, give praise for this rescue to the new American negotiator, Leigh Ratiner, and two diplomats, Tommy Koh of Singapore and Paul Ego of Cameroon. Most nations will probably sign on within a fortnight. And the Reagan team, having been so difficult, should have an excellent chance of gaining the Senate's consent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letters

Anglos, Latins

Regarding "Official Terror Is the Latin Custom" (Herald Tribune, March 23): The article should have been titled "An Exercise in Contradictions." First in the list of these is, of course, the personal experience of Charles Maechling. The fact that the writer advised the State Department on counterinsurgency between 1961 and 1966 suggests that he had something to do with the repression of the guerrillas in Bolivia, Venezuela and Vietnam during those years. One cannot but be amazed to learn that Mr. Maechling is now a member of an organization for the promotion of world peace.

It is always possible that the author may be suffering from the syndrome of the repentant sinner, as happened to Robert McNamara, who, after being secretary of defense, went on to serve for 12 years as president of the World Bank; there, in repentance, he spoke up for the well-being of the Third World.

By the way, they should call the Department of Defense by a different name. With the exception of Pearl Harbor, very far away from the mainland of the United States, I do not recall any instance where the people of the United States had to defend themselves against a foreign invader on American soil. Perhaps the name should be changed to the Department of Offense, or back to what it was some decades ago, namely, the Department of War, which is certainly more fitting to what that agency actually does.

Coming back to the main theme of Mr. Maechling's contribution, nobody will deny that there is cruelty in Latin America. But to say that our level of cruelty is unimaginable to Anglo-Saxons, well, that is quite another cup of tea. The underlying thesis is that the degree of cruelty varies with the number of people murdered or killed. That is the same reasoning according to which a man who steals \$10 is a burglar, while the gentleman who engages in extorting \$1 million from other people's pockets is a very distinguished financier.

I feel I may be dispensed from the task of reminding Mr. Maechling about the quantity and the refined quality of the cruelty practiced by the Saxons led by Hitler or by the Anglos in Hiroshima, or in their buccolic and napalmic adventures in Vietnam. I fully recognize that Anglo-Saxon cruelty is more elegant and expeditious. So far, Latin Americans have not invented anything as sophisticated as that North American bomb that reportedly kills only people. In fact, Latin Americans have not invented practically anything at all. As San Salvador's late Archbishop, Arnaldo Romero said, "They" — the Anglo-Saxons, presumably — "provide the arms and we provide the dead."

F. BAEZ DUARTE.
London.

SALT-2 Time

Regarding "Time to Build on SALT-2" (Herald Tribune, March 23): It is indeed about time the American people revived the campaign for ratification of SALT-2. That treaty was painstakingly negotiated with the Soviets over a period of eight years and has been sitting unratified in the U.S. Senate for almost three. The dramatic increase in international tensions during that period, accompanied by the terrifying prospect of nuclear war, requires ratification of SALT-2 and immediate negotiations on strategic arms reductions. The whole world is waiting.

May I point, however, to an inaccuracy in the editorial? The U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for deployment in a few West European countries next year cannot accurately be described as comparable to Soviet SS-20 missiles. Their size, design and speed — they are capable of reaching Soviet targets in four to six minutes, and are small enough to escape verification — qualify them as first-strike weapons and represent an incredibly dangerous new spiral in the arms race. Their deployment, under U.S. control, would jeopardize the security of any country which accepts them. That is why a few

million Europeans have demonstrated, why women are camping out at proposed missile sites, and why, ultimately, the people of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands will never permit them to be deployed on their precious soil.

The question of dismantling SS-20 missiles must be dealt with in negotiations on the limitation of medium-range missiles. Such negotiations, if they are to successfully address the security of all European states, must take into account all medium-range missile systems deployed on European soil, in European waters and in European skies. When the full arsenal of medium-range bombers and submarines of the United States, Britain and France is counted, it will be clear that the Reagan administration's claim of a 300-0 Soviet advantage is misleading.

JANET BRUIN.
Zurich.

Refugee Prospects

Alexander Haig's arithmetic, as cited by Philip Geyelin (Herald Tribune, March 6), does not support Haig's argument that a large influx of illegal immigration will follow Marxist success in the Third World. Haig said 125,000 Cubans were among the 1.5 million undocumented immigrants in 1980. Thus, even in the year of the extensive "boatlift," 92 percent of illegal immigration came from other countries, probably largely from U.S. allies. Perhaps when governments more responsive to their peoples replace repressive dictatorships often supported by the United States, there will be a decrease, not an increase, in refugee numbers.

JONATHAN GRUDIN.
Cambridge, England.

Medium, Media

James Reston (Herald Tribune, March 22) misuses the term "media." As the plural of "medium," it calls for a plural verb.

JOHN PERRY.
Dublin.

An Essay Somewhat in Defense of Economists:

By John Kenneth Galbraith

The writer is professor emeritus of economics at Harvard University.

WASHINGTON — Not since the Great Depression have economists fallen so low in America's national esteem as in the last year or two. Fifty years ago many of the most reputable members of the profession continued to applaud the policies of Coolidge and Hoover, and oppose those of FDR, until public incredulity gave way to amusement. Currently, one cannot doubt, there is a widespread impression that it is economists who are responsible for the disastrous designs of Ronald Reagan, or, by earlier default, for the conditions that, out of recklessness, caused them to be tried. And it is widely believed that economists are now short of alternatives.

I have not, in the past, been a ruthless defender of my professional colleagues. With no excessive effort, I have been able to identify their faults, including those of Jimmy Carter's aides, who now enjoy the distinction that

derives from past public service while the man they had rejected effective wage and price restraint in favor of a tight money policy and recession is back in Plains.

One could come up with other lapses. Nonetheless, the ill-fame to which the profession is currently subject seems to me undeserved. The economics, as it is loosely called, of the Reagan administration never had the support of more than a minor fraction of my colleagues. This is especially true of the supply-side aberration.

The number of certified scholars supporting it was greater than the number of accredited physicians speaking out for Laetrile, but the comparison is close. Only those unduly open to flattery applause ever believed that large tax reductions with heavy benefit in the up-

per brackets would bring a hard burst of personal and corporate energy and investment. Quantitative research gave no support to this thesis. That the responding increase in output would somehow quench inflation, another supply-side dementia, was believed by almost no one.

What is known to economists as Say's Law holds that increased output, that from improved productivity apart, will, in a general way, pay out the purchasing power by which it is bought. There will be no net deflationary effect. And increases in output from increased productivity are too gradual to make any real difference. All of this is commonplace in the textbooks and taught routinely with no appreciable effort of the mind.

Prof. Arthur Laffer's famous

freshman curve showing the effect of tax reduction on output, the magic logo of the supply-siders, was also not taken seriously by the profession. For some, Laffer was a figure of fun. Most others held that the Kleenex, paper napkin or toilet paper on which, according to varying legend, the curve was first drawn could better have been put to its regular use.

The monetarists, the other voices in the Reagan chorus, are a different case. They are taken seriously. But always among their colleagues they have been regarded rather as a cult. The reference to them as the Chicago School tells how they are set apart from the rest: there is no Harvard, Berkeley or Arkansas School.

Prof. Milton Friedman, the acknowledged prophet of monetarism in the profession, the Reagan administration and around the world, is respected for his intensity of purpose, envied for his evangelism and particularly noted for his detachment. He recently, in a bitter denunciation, detached from Margaret Thatcher, his closest disciple. He has detached from the Bank of England and just lately from the Federal Reserve as too incompetent for his policies. If things continue to go badly, one imagines he will detach himself in an intelligent way from Ronald Reagan. But for all the attention they have commanded, Friedman and his apostles have always been a minority in the profession.

It is true that many economists are fascinated by the arcane operations of the central bank; a familiar reference to "the Fed" is made to suggest a priestly identification with the occult. Central banks, in consequence, have been accorded a power and omniscience that are sadly in excess of the reality.

And, until recent times, monetary policy has been thought socially neutral. The punishment that it accords to housing, construction generally, the real estate, automobile, farm implement and thrift industries, to smaller businesses and farmers and to the unemployed was not sufficiently perceived, a mistake that will not again be made.

But the monetarist conviction that all economic activity can be regulated rather passively by a single-minded attention to the

money supply commanded belief only from a minority, and not even a minority imagined that vigorous supply-side expansion could be combined with stern monetary restraint that works its remedy for inflation by way of idle plant capacity, unemployment and induced recession. However, that is what Reagan economics requires one to believe.

I would agree that my professional colleagues have been a bit slow on alternatives. Most would urge a firm fiscal policy as opposed to a tight monetary policy; better high taxes than murderous interest rates. There is also generally enjoining support for an incomes and prices policy, a recognition that there is not a modern highly organized economy that can combine high employment and reasonably stable prices without one. All this could have come earlier.

One hopes, not incidentally, that the union movement as well will now recognize that wage and price stability so negotiated is highly preferable to that forced by shrinking markets and failing firms, as presently in the automobile, airline and newspaper industries.

I also think that my conservative friends — those of the American Enterprise Institute, for example — remained far too long in the woodwork. Indeed, some, to their professional shame, are still there. Some would not have been tolerant of massive deficits and reckless fiscal policy from a liberal administration, their protest would have been as deafening as economists' ever are. And they should have reacted far more strongly to the risks implicit in the Reagan administration's program.

But as large deficits (and the consequent choice between high interest rates and high inflation) have become a conservative token, so have the risks. I met a conservative friend of many years' standing a few weeks ago, a loyal supporter of the administration. I taxed him with the hazards in the course being pursued. He replied, "I agree. But there is one chance in 10 that might just work, and so I am for it."

My defense of economists cannot therefore be a complete whitewash. But still we are better than pictured, or so I hope. Even among conservatives, the silence imposed by shock and misguided loyalty can hardly be taken for consent.

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Milsonism on the West Bank

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The official Israeli line is that, with a cease-fire still holding across the Lebanese border, the PLO deliberately provoked the latest outbreak of violence in the occupied West Bank territory in order to show its moderate Arab diplomats content that the Israelis started it for a similar reason.

Other analysts tie the Israeli crackdown to this month's final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, and the uprooting of the Israeli settlement at Yamit under the peace treaty with Egypt. They see it as Prime Minister Menachem Begin's way of reassuring traumatized Israelis that the West Bank and its dozens of Jewish settlements will never go the same way as the Sinai territory.

But whatever dictated the timing, the most authoritative explanation for the sacking of three Arab mayors with PLO connections and the heavy reinforcement of Israeli occupation forces has been readily available since last May in an article in Commentary magazine. Its author, Menachem Milson, then a professor of Arabic literature at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and now the "civil administrator" of the West Bank.

Milson, a disarmingly congenial fellow, was handicapped for his current job by Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who, in turn, is the strong man in the Begin government on matters having to do with occupied territories.

So Milson's treatise on "How to Make Peace with the Palestinians" is to Israeli policy on that issue what U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick's 1979 treatise on "Dictatorships and Double Standards" — also in Commentary — is to Reagan administration policy on totalitarianism and authoritarian governments: holy writ.

Directly at Odds

At this critical juncture, it cries out for careful reading — the more so since Milsonism is directly at odds with everything we know about the Reagan administration's plans for advancing the Camp David peace process.

Soon after the return of the Sinai, Washington wants to press on with the Camp David talks on "autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza, according to reliable authorities. This means trying to bring representatives of the Palestinians into the discussion — and perhaps even the PLO itself, if it could first be prevailed upon to recognize Israel's right to exist.

But Milson, true to his prescriptions almost a year ago, has been playing an entirely different game, based on categorically different premises, since he took office last November. His first premise is that the PLO is implacably hostile.

His second is that, by "physical terror," bribery and other nefarious means, the PLO corrupted the election process in the 1976 municipal voting, with the result that most of the mayors who came to power were unacceptably pro-PLO. And never mind that the Israeli government at the time applauded the outcome as a triumph of democracy.

A third premise is that there are "moderate" Palestinians in large numbers ready to step forward if they can be freed of PLO intimidation. To this end, Israeli security forces have been busy jailing the most vigorous PLO sympathizers, placing others under town arrest, practicing their own brand of intimidation. Meanwhile, Milson practices a form of bribery by setting up a network of "village leagues," arming their members and endowing them with authority to hand out building permits and other patronage.

Autonomy by Purge

It is Milson's simple purpose to eliminate every possible vestige of PLO influence on the West Bank. The removal of the three mayors is no more than a predictable expression of that purpose, and almost certainly not the end of Milson's municipal purges. With his own "moderates" ultimately in place, Milson would be pleased to proceed with "autonomy."

That Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak would not be in the camp of the third party to Camp David, the United States, is a seductive answer. In Commentary, he plays nicely to the Reagan administration's hopes for a "pro-Western strategic alliance in the Middle East." He argues that it requires winning over Jordan and Saudi Arabia to the Camp David formula.

This, in turn, can be done only by "legitimation," Milson-style, of the Palestinian representation on the West Bank — which means "freeing the population of the territories from the grip of the PLO." For this, Milson insists upon "the support and cooperation of the United States."

How? "The way for the United States to help," wrote Milson, "is not to demand further concessions from Israel in order to satisfy the PLO." How the United States could accept the role of co-conspirator in this plot while remaining in the good graces of even the most moderate Arabs, Milson did not feel it necessary to explain.

But that clearly is the Begin government's scheme. Keeping the United States from getting caught up in it will require a lot more than the expressions of "regret" and the appeals for "restraint" that have so far constituted the administration's response to violence on the West Bank.

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Between Secretary and General

By James Reston



Javier Pérez de Cuellar

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru, the sixth secretary-general of the United Nations, has been on the job for three months and is still trying to figure out, like his predecessors, what the job is.

All political leaders complain that their responsibilities outrun their authority, but most have it easy compared to the UN secretary-general, who doesn't know whether he is expected to act like a secretary or a general.

There is not much doubt about how the divided member nations and especially the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France — who can veto his decisions — want him to act.

They want him to act like a secretary, a blind administrator or even a postmaster passing on their decisions when they are defying the principles of the UN Charter. And they want him to act like a general, defending the principles of the charter when it happens to suit their national interests.

Yet the charter gives him some room — not much, but some — to speak out in defense of its principles, when "in his opinion" the nations are violating them.

'Any Matter'

Article 99 says: "The secretary-general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security." This authority is both vague and potentially important, depending on the character and judgment of the secretary-general on the 38th floor.

For example, this power has been largely ignored on the Polish and Afghanistan questions, and in the Middle East when the threat and use of force defied the UN Charter. Should the secretary-general raise such questions? The Preparatory Commission of the United Nations insisted that Article 99 gave him "a quite special right, which goes beyond any power previously accorded to the head of an international organization."

I had a talk with the new secretary-general about how he was approaching these problems. He was very cautious. He has served his country for many years in France, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States, among other places. And he has been long enough at the United Nations as an aid to his predecessor, Kurt Waldheim, and negotiator on many tangles in the world, to know the limitations of United Nations authority.

He looks the part of the distin-

guished civil servant who has won the trust of the international community of diplomats and made his way to the head of the United Nations. But he still acts part way between secretary and general.

For example: "I didn't seek this job," he said, "and it's important that everybody knows I won't seek another term, so that I can be independent enough to win the trust of the members and still speak out in defense of the charter when I think this will be useful."

He is well aware that the United Nations is under attack for administrative failures, and for failing to settle controversies — between the superpowers, for example — by authority to settle. But, he says, "First we must get our own house in order, and then perhaps we can begin to speak with more clarity in defense of the principles of this organization."

He has had what he regards as a very useful and frank talk with Secretary of State Haig in Washington about major world problems and the doubts in the United States on the ability of the United Nations to deal with them. He has also talked to President Reagan.

He is discussing with Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, the prospect of having an American citizen represent the United Nations in Washington, as it now has a Soviet citizen representing the world organization in Moscow and a French citizen doing the same in Paris, to improve consultations between the world organization and the principal politicians in the major capitals.

Meanwhile, as the sixth UN sec-

retary-general, he has plenty of advice from his predecessors about how to handle his job.

Trygve Lie, the first secretary-general, concluded that this was simply "the most impossible political job in the world." Dag Hammarskjöld, who was killed on UN duty, suggested that the secretary-general should not take a "passive role but an active one as an instrument, a catalyst and an inspirer."

In Between

After that, U Thant of Burma thought the secretary-general "must be impartial but not necessarily neutral," and that the major conflict of the world today was not between the Communist and the democratic nations but between the rich and the poor nations. He also thought it might be useful to remember the Buddhist principle of tolerance for everything except intolerance.

No doubt the new secretary-general will meditate on all these things, yet still puzzle about whether he should act as a secretary or a general, or some part way between, and when. Meanwhile, he has the problem of getting people to know who the new secretary-general of the United Nations is, and to remember his name: ha-vee-YAIR PEH-reh-de kwah-YAR.

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Reaganomic Evidence Against Monetarism

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Milton Friedman has made a career of blaming the Federal Reserve Board. It almost never does anything right, in the Friedman view. Going all the way back to the Great Depression — when the Fed's response, as Friedman showed in one of his most famous pieces of analysis, was to tighten the money screws — there is plenty of blamish on the Fed's record.

Professor Friedman gets a lot of attention because he is one of America's most distinguished and articulate economists. He has won a Nobel Prize and is the founder of the monetarist school of economics that has had a deep effect on the thinking of economists and governments around the world.

Reagan administration adopted his basic belief that a steady limited growth in the money supply is the only thing necessary to control inflation. Friedman is said to be the president's favorite economist. Friedman has called Reaganomics "a great triumph."

The truth is that Reaganomics has led America to the brink of economic disaster. The monetarist approach blundered by Friedman has acted not only to squeeze out the inflation in the economy but also to crush real growth to the point of creating a recession.

So Friedman has to find an excuse for the failure of monetarism, which is that the Fed didn't do what it was supposed to do. The overall money growth targets are okay, but he complains that one week the money policy is too tight and the next week it is too easy. By such a "roller coaster" or "yo-yo" approach, he says, the Fed has helped erode the confidence of the business community in the Reagan program, and thus should take the blame for economic instability and high interest rates.

When confronted with objective evidence that he may have overstated the case — or actually be wrong — he will not admit it.

But Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker testified before the Senate Banking Committee that there is no "obvious link" between the growth rate of monetary aggregates and "our current economic problems." If there were such a connection, Volcker asked, how come countries whose economic performance Americans tend to admire — Japan, Switzerland and West Germany — have so much wider swings in their rates of monetary growth?

Volcker supplied the committee with figures for the narrowly defined money supply growth last year that showed a range between

minus and plus of 138 points for Japan, 60 for West Germany, 56 for Switzerland, and only 29.5 for the United States.

When confronted with these numbers recently, Friedman first brushed them aside as "meaningless." Then he said that West Germany, Switzerland and Japan can get away with wide fluctuations because "over a period of years" they have demonstrated the credibility of their long-run patterns. You can have the widest fluctuations in a short run, provided everybody is confident that over the longer run you will attain your target. The Federal Reserve has not, in fact, achieved its targets over the longer run. It has no credibility, and the real harm these fluctuations do is that they destroy the credibility of the Fed's targets.

So Friedman will never be satisfied with the Fed. He recently suggested that Congress take over direct control of the central bank, or put it in the U.S. Treasury.

But even if it were possible to hold the supply of money rock steady, which respectable analysts doubt, there is no reason to believe there is a fixed and predictable relationship between a stable money supply and the economy.

Gyrations in interest rates are not due to short-term money supply fluctuations, but, as Henry Kaufman says, to monetarism itself. It is the monetarist fixation with the money supply that "creates interest rate volatility."

In the monetarist mania created by Friedman and his followers, and which has swept up the Fed itself, the panicky money markets are "booked" on the weekly money supply growth figures published every Friday. Any big bulge, regardless of the reason, sends interest rates soaring.

If there is a ray of hope, it is that the slavish devotion to monetarist policy is finally being questioned. Today, with a whole new range of money market and other financial instruments that can constantly shift in their composition, no one knows how to define money.

President Frank Morris of the Boston Federal Reserve said recently: "It seems to me that the monetary aggregates, particularly M-1 — the measure composed of currency and checking accounts that is Friedman's current favorite — have been rendered obsolete by innovation and the computerization of the financial system."

One senses that the time may be soon at hand to relegate monetarism to a quiet historical study corner at the Smithsonian.

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April 2: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Your Depreciating Auto

PARIS — The "Motor World" gives some idea of the depreciation in the value of automobiles. It says that the man who buys a 1907 model will get something bigger and better than he ever dreamed of a few years back, but the depreciation on it appears to remain stationary. The depreciation must be considered in two senses: actual, through wear and tear on its mechanism, and financial, the slump in its market value. The automobile that sold for \$2,000 when new will seldom bring more than half that price when a year old, and at the end of its second year this will practically be halved again, even though as a well-built piece of machinery, it may have several years of efficient life before it.

1932: More Death From Radium

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Medical authorities here are prepared to take quick action following the revelation that Eben M. Byers, chairman of the Byers Steel Company, who died March 31, was a victim of poisoning through radium water. The water had been on sale until it was banned by the Federal Trade Commission. Hundreds of other people are held to be in danger of similar death from the remedy, which was widely advertised as a rejuvenator. The case has recalled the radium poisoning by which five women in a New Jersey factory died. In painting the dials of radium-numbered watches, they touched their lips from time to time with the poison, causing their death in a slow and painful manner.

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Roy Jenkins with Shirley Williams as he made his return to Parliament.

Jenkins' Victory Provokes Dispute Over Social Democrat Leadership

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's new centrist political alliance, which had hoped to gain a lift from Roy Jenkins' victory in the by-election at Hillhead in Scotland last week, has instead run into serious new difficulties.

The trouble stems from divisions within the Social Democratic Party's collective leadership, particularly known as the Gang of Four, and friction between the Social Democrats and their alliance partners, the Liberal Party. The divisions arise, in turn, from disagreements about the group's political stance.

Wednesday night, Shirley Williams, one of the SDP leaders, said in a speech that she thought Mr. Jenkins, a former home secretary and chancellor of the exchequer, was ideally suited to be the overall leader of the alliance. But she hinted that she agreed with her colleague, David Owen, who has been suggesting privately that someone else should serve as the leader of the Social Democrats.

Took Seat Tuesday

It had been assumed that Mr. Jenkins, who took his seat in the House of Commons on Tuesday, would handle both of the jobs.

[An opinion poll conducted by Market and Opinion Research International before last week's election, and published Thursday, showed the ruling Conservative and the opposition Labor parties with 34 percent each, and the alli-

ance at 30 percent, its worst recent showing in a poll, Reuters reported.]

Mrs. Williams, who like Mr. Owen is considerably more left-wing than Mr. Jenkins, said that "the SDP must not slip towards a hierarchy dominated by a single person, however wise or brilliant."

Both Mr. Owen and Mrs. Williams fear that the alliance is in danger of losing its appeal for Labor Party voters. Its two by-election successes have come largely at the expense of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives, and they fear that with Mr. Jenkins as leader of the Social Democrats, a rightward drift will continue.

If Mr. Jenkins, the most popular figure in the party, should be ruled out of the contest, Mrs. Williams would be the obvious choice.

Reportedly Irritated

But Mr. Jenkins has no intention of standing aside. He was said to be irritated by Mrs. Williams' speech, and his chief lieutenant, William Rodgers, the other member of the Gang of Four, dismissed her proposal as nonsense. Such an arrangement was impossible under the party's constitution, he said.

David Steel, the Liberals' leader, was equally displeased. Mr. Steel, who has made it clear that he favors the choice of Mr. Jenkins as alliance leader, and hence as prime minister if the alliance wins the next general election, said of the Social Democrats: "Surely they should be able to discuss their party's leadership and make their

Weinberger, in Manila, Is Optimistic on U.S. Base Treaties

By William Branigin
and Michael Gerler
Washington Post Service

MANILA — After a warm welcome by President Ferdinand E. Marcos, U.S. Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said Thursday that he did not expect any serious problems in resolving questions about continued operation of huge U.S. air and naval facilities in the Philippines.

Clark Air Base is the largest U.S. military installation outside the United States, and the naval base at Subic Bay, which services most of the U.S. 7th Fleet, also houses the world's largest naval supply depot.

Some puzzlement among U.S. officials over the future of the bases arose earlier this week when Mr. Marcos, in an interview with Filipino reporters, said he would press Washington for an early renegotiation of the treaties covering the bases. He also talked of removing "inequities and irritants" in the treaties.

The two countries signed a new base agreement in 1979 that runs until 1991 but comes up for review and possible revision in 1984. Mr. Weinberger had lunch and talks with Mr. Marcos on Thursday, and later said he had assured the Philippine leader that Washington will start talks in the summer of 1983, so that if there is any need for revision it can be taken care of in 1984.

He shied away from the term "irritants." But he did say there had been a few "individual episodes" at the bases that will have to be dealt with, such as using per-

haps too much force in dealing with trespassers, and Filipino concerns on questions of customs and immigration.

But Mr. Weinberger said that on the broader question of renewal of agreements for the installations, it is clear that "we will have a full review and the president seems content with that, and I hope by January, 1984, we'll be in full agreement."

He said there was a realization in the Philippines, Japan and South Korea, all of which he has visited on this tour, that the bases

are important for the overall defense of Asia, "so we want to review the agreements in a way that is equitable and removes uncertainties."

He said the Filipinos, like other Asian allies, "are very interested in whether we are going to stay" in the Pacific "and continue to help in the defense of these islands. We are, and one purpose of this visit is to assure them of that."

Mr. Weinberger said that in his talks in Manila he sensed that officials have not forgotten the U.S. pullout from Vietnam, and that

memories linger of requests to previous U.S. administrations that either were not honored or not answered.

Without naming any administration, Mr. Weinberger said this produced the feeling that the United States was an unreliable ally, so the Philippines "wanted a visit of this kind" that would give an "unequivocal yes" to the question of whether the United States will remain in the Pacific.

Under the current base agreement, the United States provides \$100 million a year to the Philip-

pines, half in foreign military sales credits and half in economic security aid. Mr. Weinberger said Mr. Marcos made no link Thursday between the aid question and base review, but he added, "I'm sure it will be discussed."

Mr. Marcos pushed hard for the 1979 agreement, in which the Philippines gained formal jurisdiction over the bases under Philippine military command though it assured the U.S. forces of "unhindered military operations" in specific areas.

In the three years of negotiations leading up to the 1979 agreement, however, Manila sought \$1 billion over five years as "rent" for the bases, rather than linking the figure to military aid.

Manila eventually settled for the \$100 million a year. But because of high U.S. interest rates, the Philippines military has not been able to use much of the military sales credits, which are loans that have to be paid back. Thus there is speculation that Manila will press for a larger U.S. aid commitment.

Liechtenstein's Prince Urges Vote for Women

VADUZ, Liechtenstein — Prince Franz Josef II has urged the men of the principality to allow women the right to vote.

The move, proposed Wednesday by the prince at the opening of the annual session of the Parliament in Vaduz, was rejected twice in all-male votes in 1971 and 1973.

Washington Decides to Prohibit Visit by Soviet Scientist

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — A planned visit by a Soviet scientist to several universities in the United States has been canceled to protect the "highly sensitive field" of robotics, according to the State Department.

Nikolay V. Umnov had planned to visit four universities during a three-month scientific exchange program. His trip was delayed for months after government officials in Washington asked the schools to restrict what he could see and do on the campuses.

The State Department restrictions reflected the Reagan administration's attempt to limit Soviet access to American technology by applying arms export controls to academic research. Three of the four schools refused to police his activities. The restrictions on access to unclassified research finally were lifted, opening the way for Mr. Umnov's visit.

But the State Department reversed its assessment Wednesday, disapproving the proposed visit because of risks from a "highly qualified Soviet expert doing research here in a highly sensitive field," according to a department statement.

The department said Soviet candidates had often been turned down in the past for the exchange program, which is financed entirely by the government and sponsored by the federally supported National Academy of Sciences.

Admiral Doubts Japan's Strength

United Press International

TOKYO — The chairman of the joint chiefs of staff said Thursday that Japan lacks the military strength to safeguard sea lanes in the Pacific, 1,000 miles from the Japanese mainland, because of a Soviet arms buildup.

The chairman, Adm. Tsuguo Yada, told reporters that "Japan's relative defense capability has declined because of the Soviet Union's massive military buildup in recent years."

Adm. Yada was replying to a question as to whether Japan was capable of defending the searoutes, as Premier Zenko Suzuki had projected, based on a 10-year program drawn up in 1976. The admiral said that the introduction of aircraft carriers in the Soviet Far East fleet and the development of the Tu-26 Backfire bomber has led Defense Agency experts "to believe that Japan's relative defense capability is at a level much lower than it was several years ago."

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Camorra Investigator Is Found Slain in Italy

From Agency Dispatches

NAPLES — Police on Thursday discovered the dismembered body of a criminologist who may have instigated charges that the Christian Democratic Party had negotiated with a Naples underworld organization for the release of one of its local politicians.

Professor Aldo Semerari, 60, a Rome psychiatrist specializing in criminology, was found in Ottaviano, a town near Naples. He was reported missing last Friday. Police said they discovered Mr. Semerari's body after receiving a tip from an anonymous telephone caller.

Mr. Semerari's severed head was in a plastic bag stuffed under the front seat, and his body was in the luggage compartment. Police said it bore the hallmarks of an underworld execution.

Mr. Semerari was the author of a letter to L'Unita, the Communist Party newspaper, in which he said he had given the information concerning the Christian Democrats and the Camorra, a Naples-based underworld organization, to L'Unita's Naples correspondent.

The letter said the reporter used the letter as a basis for allegations that a Christian Democratic minister and an undersecretary held negotiations last spring with a jailed Camorra leader, Raffaele Cutolo.

The negotiations reportedly concerned the possibility of securing the release of Cirio Cirillo, a

Naples Christian Democratic politician, from Red Brigades kidnappers. The Red Brigades freed Mr. Cirillo after 88 days, when his family paid a \$1.2-million ransom for his release. The Christian Democrats have denied that they had any connection with the ransom negotiations.

Police believed Mr. Semerari may have written the letter to the newspaper under the orders of the Camorra, and that the underworld organization was responsible for his murder.

Investigators said they had been told that Mr. Semerari had gone to Naples for a secret meeting with Umberto Ammaturo, leader of a Camorra faction who has been in flight from a jail sentence since last June.

The discovery of the murdered professor came shortly after a police report that Fiorina Maria Carrara, 41, for more than 20 years a close collaborator and friend of Mr. Semerari, had been found shot to death in Rome Thursday.

Police said Miss Carrara was sprawled across her bed, with a pistol on her chest. Police doctors said she had apparently put the gun in her mouth and killed herself.

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Service du Personnel
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75006 PARIS - Tel.: 361.96.39

U.S. Council Lowers Its Estimates On Damage to Earth's Ozone Layer

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The National Research Council has cut by more than half its previous estimate of how much the Earth's protective layer of ozone was being depleted by man-made chlorofluorocarbons spewed into the atmosphere.

At that time, the academy study panel predicted a depletion of from 15 percent to 18 percent of the globe's ozone envelope by the end of the next century if 1977 rates of fluorocarbon use continued.

Prediction Reduced

This prediction was reduced Wednesday to 5 percent to 9 percent. The two panels of scientists asked to update the report for the Environmental Protection Agency attributed the change to recent "re-

U.S. Flying Team Will Return Aloft

The Associated Press

HAMPTON, Va. — The Air Force says the Thunderbirds precision flying team will continue to perform and will switch from training planes to advanced F-16 jet fighters despite the deaths of four pilots whose planes crashed in the Nevada desert Jan. 18.

The status of the group was left unresolved until the investigation into the accident was completed. Gen. W.L. Creech, commander of the Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base, said Wednesday.

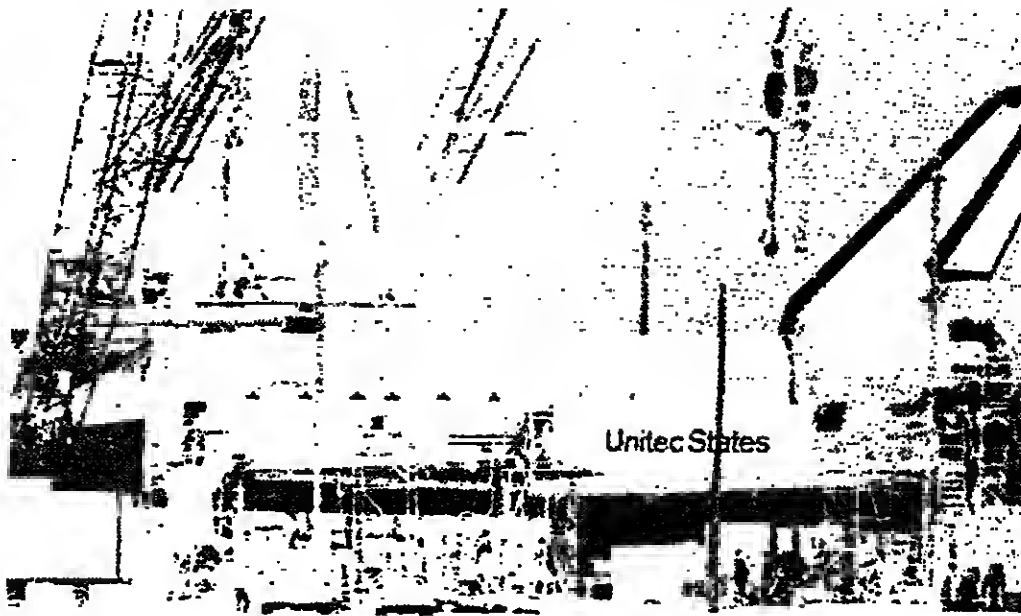
The investigation determined that the lead plane was unable to pull out of a loop because of a mechanical problem and the other three F-16 jets were flying in such close formation that they followed the leader into the ground.

finements in the values of important reaction rates." This time, the academy report steered cleared of policy recommendations.

Nevertheless, the chairman of one of the committees, Richard B. Setlow of the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, N.Y., said it would be only "prudent" to continue to suppress fluorocarbon use. Noting that the study found that a 1 percent decrease in ozone could lead to a 10 percent increase in basal cell and squamous skin cancers, he said that even the reduced predictions mean a 50 percent to 90 percent increase in such cancers.

The revised prediction was based on new observations of chemical reactions in the lower part of the stratosphere, which extends from about 6 miles (9.6 kilometers) to 30 miles above the Earth. They were used in mathematical models projecting ozone concentrations over many decades. As a result of the new findings, the report said it appeared that the previous study was based on estimates of concentrations of chlorine monoxide, which is directly involved in the reactions that reduce ozone, that were three times higher than was warranted.

Last week, F. Sherwood Rowland of the University of California at Irvine, who originally raised the alarms about ozone depletion in 1974, reported that chlorofluorocarbon concentrations in the air had tripled in the last 10 years. The new academy report implies that this may not be as dangerous as first suspected.



A crane prepares to lift the space shuttle out of the back of a Boeing 747 at White Sands, N.M.

Shuttle Found to Be in Better Shape Than It Was After First 2 Flights

By Thomas O'Toole

Washington Post Service

WHITE SANDS, N.M. — The space shuttle Columbia returned from its third orbital mission in better condition after eight days in space than it did after its first two flights, which totaled only five days.

"The vehicle looks in terrific condition," George F. Page, director of shuttle launch operations,

said at a news conference Wednesday. "We don't see any structural damage to the protective tiles on the fuselage and there is actually much less superficial tile damage this time than on either of the first two flights."

Not only did the astronauts, Col. Jack R. Lousma and Col. C. Gordon Fullerton, demonstrate

that the shuttle could be flown to an alternate landing site with little advance planning, they also showed that Columbia could be flown to a pinpoint landing back on Earth.

"Jack let the vehicle roll a long way down the runway," Mr. Page said, "but he touched his wheels down at White Sands within 100 feet of the aiming point. That's pretty good flying."

Things went so smoothly on the flight that shuttle planners are already scheduling the fourth and last test flight for June 27, moving it up from the original planning date of July 8. It is no coincidence that if the shuttle is launched on June 27 its scheduled landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California would be the Fourth of July. If that is the landing date, President Reagan is expected to witness the touchdown.

It is also no coincidence that the second space shuttle, Challenger, will be rolled out on the same day at the factory in Palmdale, Calif., where it is being built. Mr. Reagan is also expected to participate in that ceremony.

Mr. Page said an inspection of the shuttle showed that 38 tiles were ripped loose during liftoff at Cape Canaveral. The astronauts counted 37 missing tiles when they were in orbit but a closer look showed that 16 of the black tiles covering the body flap in the rear came loose and 22 of the white tiles that cover the nose were lost.

When the shuttle arrives in Florida, technicians will remove an estimated 1,500 tiles, increase their density by applying an inner coating designed to double their strength and then put them back on the craft. The space agency has treated about 200 tiles in that way between missions but now have decided to overhaul almost all of them.

Columbia will be cleaned up and refurbished in the next seven days at White Sands, then ferried on top of a Boeing 747 to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida on April 7.

Less Maintenance

Mr. Page said, however, that the condition of the shuttle is so good that less maintenance will be required in Florida than after the earlier flights.

"We had Columbia in the Orbiter Processing Facility at Kennedy for 60 days prior to our third launch," Mr. Page said. "We expect we can get it down to 35 work days for the next flight."

The eight experiments that were conducted in the shuttle cargo bay all worked flawlessly except for one: using an ultraviolet telescope to measure the ultraviolet light from the sun in eight wavelengths. The motor used to change filters over the telescope's lens failed so that measurements were taken in only one wavelength.

But that experiment was still of value because it provided a measurement of ozone levels in the Earth's upper atmosphere, the first such experiment in space. There is widespread concern that fluorocarbons from aerosol spray cans are depleting the ozone layer that protects the people on Earth from most of the ultraviolet light coming from the sun.

French Bar Activists' Boat

Reuters

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — A French police boat on Thursday escorted a yacht carrying anti-nuclear militants away from the security zone around France's overseas test site at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific, a spokesman for the demonstrators said here.

Environment Groups, Setting Sights Higher, Now Assail Reagan

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Ten leading environmental and conservation groups have charged that President Reagan has "broken faith with the American people on environmental protection."

The long list of charges against Mr. Reagan, covering 35 pages, constitutes a political shift by the environmental movement. Previously environmental groups had concentrated their fire on Interior Secretary James G. Watt and Anne M. Gorsuch, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

However, in their report, characterizing itself as an "indictment," the environmentalists said that President Reagan "must be called to task" for what it said was the harm his environmental policies were doing to the nation.

The report, released Wednesday, charged the president with a major "retreat" in controlling pollution, particularly toxic pollution, with turning control of public resources over to private interests, with granting huge government subsidies to nuclear power and other "white elephant" energy projects, and with shutting out the public from the decision-making process on issues involving pollution and land and resource use.

Richard Ayres, a senior attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council, said in reviewing the administration's actions the groups found "an across-the-board pattern of lawlessness and heedless-

ness with regard to the nation's natural resources unequalled since the days of the robber barons a century ago."

Edward Norton of the Wilderness Society said, "We were surprised by the magnitude of what we found and realized that the whole was worse than the sum of its parts and what really radical changes the Reagan policies constitute."

Mark Weinberg, a spokesman in the White House press office, said the White House would have no comment.

However, Byron Nelson, chief spokesman for the Environmental Protection Agency, said that "a brief review of the report revealed a negative, politically motivated, seriously flawed document full of exaggerations, half-truths, and outright inaccuracies. The Reagan administration remains committed to an improved environment through the active work of our 10,000 employees at EPA."

A statement by the Interior Department said: "We would welcome constructive dialogue with organizations having legitimate interests in the development and protection of resources, but we will not be influenced by a small number of special-interest groups and their commercial leadership."

Other groups that prepared the charges were the Friends of the Earth, the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Environmental Policy Center, Environmental Action, Defenders of Wildlife and Solar Lobby.

U.S. Court Backs Hiring Of Foreigners at Bases

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that the U.S. military may give preference to foreigners in hiring at overseas bases without violating anti-discrimination laws.

The unanimous decision Wednesday is significant for Americans living abroad, particularly for dependents of low-paid U.S. soldiers seeking jobs on the bases. They may now be denied work in favor of hiring nationals of the host country.

The ruling was also a relief to the U.S. government, which feared that an opposite decision could disrupt relations with countries that agree to military bases in return for hiring preferences.

Such a preference, incorporated in an agreement between the United States and the Philippines, gave rise to the case ruled upon Wednesday.

Anthony Rossi, a Vietnam veteran who remained in Asia after marrying a Philippine citizen, was replaced by a Filipino as manager of a U.S. Navy gaming room at the Subic Bay base.

Mr. Rossi, and others who were replaced, sued the government, charging that the preference violated a 1971 law prohibiting discrimination against Americans by overseas military installations.

Prague School Offers Course On Rubik Cube

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — A local school is offering courses in solving Rubik's Cube for frustrated parents who feel outsmarted by their children, the youth daily newspaper Mlada Fronta said Thursday.

The Prague House of Culture and Education is offering to teach the subtleties of the puzzle in six two-hour classes for a small fee, Mlada Fronta said.

The solution to the cube, made of 26 smaller ones, consists in the lining up the separate ones until each face is a solid color. There are 43 quintillion permutations.

The school's director, Antonin Proty, said the course "is especially suitable for parents of teen-age children who, because of their ignorance of the secrets of the cube, are losing prestige and authority at home," according to the report.

The teachers are Frantisek Kubik, 12, whose record is 31 seconds, and Miloslav Kostelka, 9, who can align the color blocks in 39 seconds, according to Mlada Fronta.

U.S. High Court Upholds Jail for Ex-Green Beret

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has reinstated the murder conviction of Dr. Jeffrey R. MacDonald, former Green Beret, for the 1970 death of his pregnant wife and two children at Fort Bragg, N.C.

The ruling Wednesday cleared the way for Dr. MacDonald's return to jail to serve a life sentence. He had been free on \$100,000 bond since a federal appeals court overturned his conviction and had been working as a physician in Long Beach, Calif.

FBI agents took Dr. MacDonald, 38, into custody at his home within 90 minutes after the decision was announced.

In an opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, the high court ruled that the five-year delay between the murders and Dr. MacDonald's indictment did not violate his Sixth Amendment right to a speedy trial. There is no such right until after an individual has been officially charged with a crime, the justices decided.

The original charges were dropped in 1970, but the investigation continued and Dr. MacDonald was eventually indicted in 1975.

The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., said that Dr. MacDonald's right to a speedy trial should be calculated from the time he was first charged. The court said the "sheer bureaucratic indifference" the Department of Justice had displayed in the case justified a reversal of his conviction.

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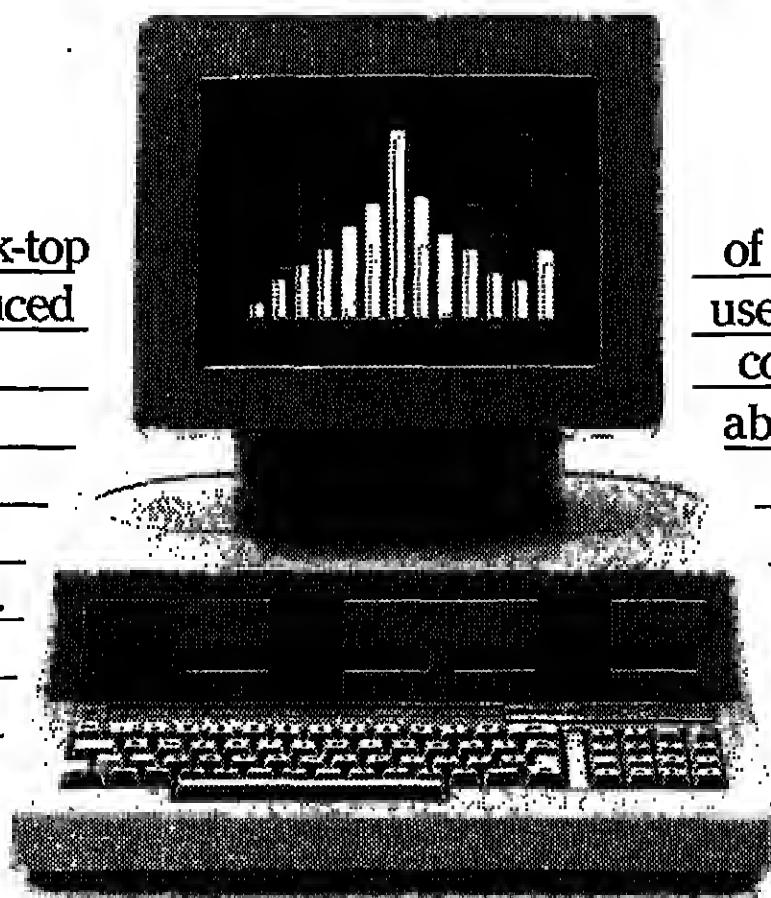
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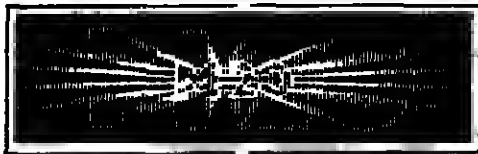
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'Brown Sugar': Bubbling Backstage

By Michael Zwierin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Longineu Parsons III likes to party. He won't go to bed until everybody else is in their rooms and he walks down hotel corridors knocking on doors asking "Home?" just to make sure. Generally, he wakes up around noon. Longineu Parsons III is 24 years old.

It's the '80s version of that old vaudeville story, backstage baby. The child's parents have been touring Europe for eight months with the musical "Bubbling Brown Sugar," about two white "Negro" artists, being taught Harlem's cultural history. One or the other of them has been with the show since it opened in 1975. It might make a hip soap opera.

The show has just concluded a run at the Opéra Comique and moved to the Casino de Paris for another two months. The Parsons have taken a small New York apartment, in which their son is now crying over a bowl of oatmeal.

"Is that too hot son?" his father asks, stirring it. "You see, it's hot, little boy, so you really have to be cool with it." Coming from a jazz musician, that's a pun and everybody laughs except the boy, who stops crying.

Between Shows

Between stints with the show, Parsons Jr. has played trumpet with Archie Shepp. Sugar Blue, Sun Ra, has own group and others. He was born in Jacksonville, Fla., which he did not like much.

He went to Florida A&M and played with R&B and jazz bands. After graduating, he moved to Boston in 1975. "It's a kind of proving ground for New York. Then I went out on the road with 'Bubbling Brown Sugar' and eventually got to Paris which is where I met Beverly. That was in '78, during a previous tour of Europe. It was intense at first sight. We just moved in together, got married and had a kid. It all happened in Paris. Little boy, are you alright?"

At about the same time that Longineu Jr. set out to prove himself in Boston, Beverly decided to "hit Broadway and become a star." Ever since she was a kid in Washington, D.C., she had wanted to be a ballerina. "My folks signed me up at this little ballet school for a dollar a lesson. Then I went to Howard University, joined the Capital Ballet Company and right after I got to New York I joined 'Bubbling' and I never stopped dancing. I hope I'll be dancing for the rest of my life. Where you going son? Oh yeah, you got your blocks."

"Bubbling Brown Sugar" has constituted the major part of their professional lives. On the one hand this puts them in that category, rare in their chosen professions, of those who have worked steadily for years, but on the other hand it just might be boring by now.

"You learn how to cope with the boredom," Parsons explains. "And the real reason I do a show is Thursday — that's payday. It's reassuring working every night. Show business is about money. Ex-



Longineu Parsons III hanging out with the family.

cept in this case the show is also artistic, which is most unusual in this business. That's a nice truck you got, little boy."

They stayed in Europe after the show closed in 1979 and lived off the local economy. Parsons played with Lou Blackburn's Berlin-based Afro-jazz band, Mombassa, with Henri Guedon's salsa group and with a variety of other formations. Beverly traveled along and often danced with the groups. When the baby was born they added his basket to their baggage. The three Parsons toured the Middle East with Tangas, a Brazilian troupe. Beverly laughs: "The Dubai visa application had a question, 'religious preference.' I put down 'none.'"

It was a touchy question in a

Moslem country because she is Jewish. Not converted, but "as far back as I know, my grandfather was a rabbi. It's kind of weird for a black kid to be Jewish. You get a lot of questions from other kids. Like 'How come you're Jewish?' How did you manage to do that? You know Sammy Davis Jr.? People used to tell me, 'You got three strikes against you: you're black, you're a woman and you're Jewish.' That used to bother me before I understood things. No son, don't go out there, you don't have any shoes on."

"On the other hand it's great. You get all the holidays. Being black Jewish is rich too because you still have the whole gospel thing. Our Jewish church is not exactly like an Orthodox temple. We

have rabbis but we still break out with the tambourines and sing."

They went back to New York in early 1981 because, as Parsons puts it: "The level of artistic competence is not as high here as in New York in our professions. Stagnation can set in. It was a problem for both of us. At our age [he's 30, she's 27] we're still pushing forward, not just economically but as far as our proficiency is concerned. See, a lot of people are afraid of the competition in New York but we figure we need to be around people who are better than we are at what we're doing. That's what New York's about."

But there was another problem. Beverly shakes her head. "You know how naive some Americans are, they can't see past America. For them all that matters is having cases and cases of beer and juice, enormous boxes of soap powder, and air conditioning. Their pantries are like bomb shelters. It seems so strange there after you've been away. I have become accustomed to getting up and going to the market every day. Everybody's too heavy over there, they exercise and diet all day and then at night they eat potato chips and watch TV. It's crazy."

Signing on Again

When the show was reorganized last year to tour Europe, culture gap was a factor in their signing on. They toured West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands for two months, and Austria for six weeks.

"Bubbling Brown Sugar" seems inseparable. Parsons plan to rejoin Archie Shepp's quintet, from which he is on leave, keeps being put off, as is Beverly's ambition to "get my Broadway thing going." Meantime those wonderful Thursdays continue, and family life is rich on the road.

It's like an expanded family, with the cast members spending so much time together. It seems to have a positive effect on the child. The father says: "He's always stimulated, having baby sitters who speak different languages, so many new experiences. He's advanced, he relates to people better and grasps things more quickly than other kids his age."

Little Longineu stands in the doorway looking a bit lost. "Come in son," says daddy. "Why don't you hang here? Come hang out with daddy."

Polyester Is OUT in Washington

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Barbara Blaes strolls into government agencies and shudders. Too many purple polyester jackets drape bureaucratic shoulders, women wear tight pants, desks are messy, people shuffle, handshakes are limp.

"What does it say when someone wears polyester trousers with a white belt, and a gray plaid jacket with a big garish tie," she says with a sigh. "It says, 'I am

not a mover and shaker in Washington.' It says, 'I am not a leader, I am content where I am.'"

"The movers and shakers of Washington do not wear polyester!"

A svelte woman with a confident voice, Blaes is perhaps Washington's major consultant on personal appearance, a specialty that has only recently come to the capital. She has lectured at the Labor and Commerce departments, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Food and Drug Administra-

tion, and has about two dozen corporate clients for her advice on speech and posture and, above all, the right "look" for employees.

Part of her task as head of Barbara Blaes and Associates involves advising minority women in low-level government jobs on the best ways to improve their prospects for promotion by changing everything from hair styles and wardrobe to body language.

"Washington presents some special problems," said the Baltimore-born Blaes, sipping coffee in her neat apartment-office on Connecticut Avenue. Her upturned blonde hair was perfectly in place and she wore a charcoal gray suit and black pumps. "There are a lot of high fliers here. Perhaps in a place like Los Angeles you can be a little more artistic and creative and colorful, but here you've got to be conservative."

"Besides, when the economy tightens and jobs are scarce you need that edge. Decisions about you are often made as soon as you walk into the door. It's not just your clothes, it's your eyes, your facial expressions, the way you use your body."

Blaes began her consultancy in 1976 while working at the Council for Private Education here and filling in for her boss at speaking engagements around the country.

Blaes started her company in order to advise women; now she has male clients too, although no members of Congress so far.

Rates vary, ranging as high as \$400 a day for companies and \$200 for individuals, although hourly rates are as low as \$50. She is discreet about many of her clients, and declines to say which government agencies seem to have the highest polyester count. At the State and Commerce departments, pinstripes for men and dark suits for women appear to predominate, she said with satisfaction.

"When I meet a client, I try to deal with specifics such as hair style, facial expression, clothing, his manner and bearing, the way he moves," she said. "And then I go into other areas. The pictures he has on his wall or desk presents a certain image."

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

APRIL 1, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

NYSE

AMEX

Market Diaries

NYSE

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NYSE Most Actives

NYSE Index

Standard & Poors Index

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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

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Falling Prices, High Interest Rates Bring End to U.S. Oil Rush of '80s

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — After two years of the most furious deal-making and well-drilling activity in history, the U.S. oil rush of the 1980s appears to be coming to a halt.

The combination of plummeting oil prices and high interest rates is causing independent oil operators to suspend their money and abandon wildcat operations in favor of surer returns in proven oilfields.

As a result, industry experts say, domestic oil production could begin to fall again. As the drilling boom of 1980 and 1981 gathered momentum and new reserves were opened, a long-term drop in domestic oil production came to a halt.

But, according to John E. Olson, an oil analyst who is a vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert in Houston, "the exploration window is closed."

"It was wide open for two or three years," he said. Now, he added, "it has slammed shut."

As oil prices continue to slide, the small entrepreneurs who put together most of the industry's drilling ventures are making fewer deals. Some are beginning to sell off leaseholds to give them the cash to pay off loans that sustained the drilling surge. A flurry

of mergers is expected to hit less-experienced and undercapitalized operators.

"We've seen some who have just literally shut their doors since the beginning of this year," said Alan Livingston, a small independent operator in Houston and Denver. "There were a lot of companies who came into the industry in the last few years to make a quick buck, who didn't have good geological expertise and who paid outlandishly high prices for leases. They're going to be gone with the wind."

Between 1979 and 1982, industry sources say, about 3,000 new exploration and production companies were formed, largely as a result of the dropping of federal price controls on crude oil.

Domestic oil prices immediately rose to match world market prices that approached \$40 a barrel at the height of the boom last year. Prompted by such prices, drilling activity quickly surpassed levels not seen since the record years of the 1950s.

In 1955, an average of 2,686 rotary rigs were in operation at any given time. That was viewed as an all but unsurpassable record. Last year, the heaviest drilling year ever, the average was 3,970. And in the record-setting final week of 1981, about 4,530 rigs were at work.

From that peak, the weekly count has dropped steadily, according to Hughes Tool, the industry's record-keeper.

[Hughes Tool said the total of active rigs for the week ended March 29 was 3,639, down 108 from a week earlier and 17 less than the corresponding week in 1981. Reuters reported from Houston that it was the first time since October, 1979, that the total was less than the year-earlier figure.]

I.C. Kerridge, who keeps the figures for Hughes Tool, noted that some of the drop could be attributed to normal seasonal decline. Last fall, Hughes Tool forecast a 1982 weekly average of 4,500 rigs at work. Mr. Kerridge said that figure might have to be revised downward.

80,000 Completions

Before 1980, it was unthinkable that as many as 60,000 oil and natural gas wells could be completed in a year in the United States. In that year, there were 62,462 completions, and in 1981, some 80,450. One result of the exploration boom has been a virtual halt of the decade-long drop in domestic oil production.

Last year, according to estimates

by the American Petroleum Institute, domestic production averaged 8.57 million barrels a day. That compares with 8.59 million in 1980, a drop so small as to signify a boom.

Domestic oil in 1981 accounted for 64 percent of all crude bought in the United States. Four years earlier it had accounted for only 48 percent.

Brunt of Conservation

Part of the reason for the change was that high prices brought conservation, and imported oil bore the brunt of the conservation.

But the conservation also contributed to the oil glut that has sent average prices down sharply. Some analysts believe prices will reach a low of \$25 to \$30 a barrel in the weeks ahead.

The recession in the industrialized countries has compounded the price decline, and in some parts of the industry, this has brought talk of catastrophe.

"Oil prices seem to be falling faster than the stock market crash of '29, and many oil experts are beginning to wonder if we have indeed dropped into a bottomless pit," Robert H. Chiswood, president of Cities Service Oil in Tulsa, Okla., told a group of refiners in San Antonio this week.

"There could be a downright horror story unfolding before our eyes," said Peter Wellish, a spokesman for the Independent Petroleum Association of America, which represents small operators. "It's a little early to tell, but we're certainly on the edge of it."

Uncertainty appears to be behind some fears. "We'd just like to see some stability," said Mr. Livingston, who tries to get other operators to join him in drilling ventures. "Some of the smaller companies are putting their drilling activities on hold because they don't know what the price is going to be."

There are those in the industry, like Mr. Chiswood, who fear that oil prices will continue to fall because "there doesn't seem to be much around to shore them up."

Last week's action by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut production "didn't really do anything" to firm up prices, said Mr. Chiswood, who is chairman of the National Petroleum Refiners Association.

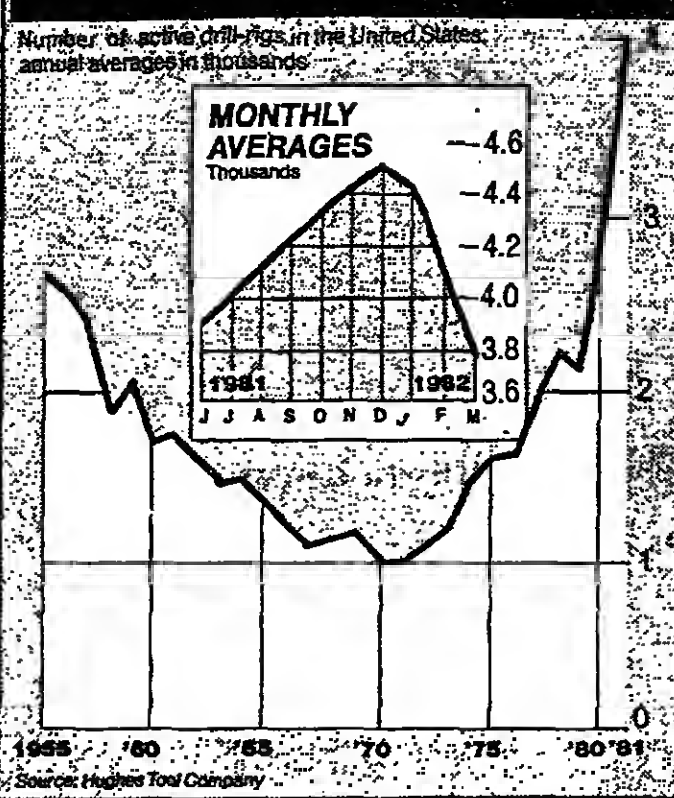
But some analysts believe that prices will bottom out by summer. Mr. Olson of Drexel Burnham said it would happen in the second quarter, and that the average price would be \$26 to \$28 a barrel. At those prices, he said, "the crude oil business is essentially dead" because it is uneconomical to replace depleted reserves at a price of \$25 to \$30 a barrel.

In the event of such a price decline, analysts expect that the main interest of small producers will shift back to natural gas.

Mr. Olson said he expects the next upward cycle in oil prices will occur in 1983 or 1984. He said that of the 45 independents he follows as an analyst, one-third probably will disappear in mergers before that time.

"There'll be a lot of consolidation in the industry," he said. "It's going to be a very exciting time."

End of the Surge in U.S. Drilling Activity



Taiwan Trade Curbs Worry Tokyo

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Taiwan's import ban on imports of 1,533 Japanese consumer items, which went into effect in February, is causing deep concern here.

It was the first time in decades that a major trading partner — Taiwan is Japan's fifth-largest market — suddenly banned a large number of Japanese goods. Moreover, the ban came at a time of increasing tension with the United States and the European Economic Community over Japanese trade surpluses.

Japanese officials are particularly concerned that the U.S. Congress, with 1982 elections approaching, may be tempted to take up Taiwan's method of "retaliatory" measures against Japanese goods, pending relaxation of controls on imports in Japan.

Indeed, Taiwan's ban struck some European diplomats as a shrewd move. "It was a warning shot across the bows of Japan Inc.," one diplomat said. "What impresses us most — and should impress the Japanese — about the Taiwan ban on their goods is that it springs from a neighboring Oriental trade partner first, not us."

"We are sick of hearing hints from our Japanese friends that our apprehensions stem from some kind of undefined racism, whereas what we are really wrestling with is just a failure by Japan to open its market to anyone, a failure that hits the Japanese consumer hard in terms of costly goods on the home market," he said.

Japan last month asked for immediate revocation of the ban, which affects such major exports as videotape recorders, large vehicles and diesel engines. But the re-

quest was rebuffed. Taiwan said Tokyo must first show "good faith" by opening its domestic market wider to Taiwanese goods.

Such a move, the Taiwanese say, would reduce Japan's annual trade surplus with Taiwan, which has multiplied fivefold, to \$3.45 billion, over the past 10 years.

Taipei's stern attitude reflects a feeling that Japan has unduly favored China, by giving it large loans, and South Korea, a key competitor of Taiwan's in international markets. Japan sent a trade mission to Seoul to buy goods valued at more than \$1 billion in 1980, to help reduce a Japanese trade surplus with South Korea, Taiwan officials noted. Tokyo also plans a multibillion-dollar aid package for South Korea later this year and several billion dollars of aid for China over the next few years.

By contrast, a 47-member Japanese trade mission sent to Taipei in 1980 bought nothing. Taiwan officials complained. And Tokyo, which severed diplomatic relations with Taipei in 1972 in favor of ties with China, gives no economic aid to Taiwan.

Even though Japan threatened to retaliate for the ban by no longer giving Taiwan preferential duties on its products, the trade dispute appears unlikely to grow into a major conflict for these reasons:

• Both countries have much at

Gulf Meeting With Nigerians

Reuters

NEW YORK — Gulf Oil is negotiating a compromise with Nigeria on petroleum purchases, sources close to the company said Thursday, as OPEC and Western oil companies continued to struggle over pricing.

Sources said a Gulf official in Lagos to discuss the situation had originally been told to inform the Nigerians that the company would suspend all shipments of Nigerian oil if the price were not lowered. But threats from Kuwait, from which Gulf purchases much of its oil, forced Gulf to change the official's instructions, a source said.

Kuwait's oil minister, Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, last weekend said Western oil companies would face OPEC sanctions unless they stopped pressing Nigeria to cut its crude price from \$35.50 a barrel. The oil companies maintain that Nigeria should cut its price to around \$31, the price Britain charges for North Sea oil of similar quality.

One of the sources said the talks between Gulf and Nigeria are likely to result in "a compromise that neither side is happy with."

Gulf lost \$200 million by continuing purchases from Nigeria for five months last year when Niger-

ian oil was priced above the world market price, one source said. "They cannot afford to do that again," he said.

The other major oil firms that purchase oil from Nigeria are Royal Dutch/Shell, Phillips Petroleum, Mobil and Agip, the Italian national oil company. Mobil said Wednesday that it had agreed with Nigeria to produce 135,000 barrels of oil a day during April.

Nigeria's production is believed to be between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels a day, down from 1.1 million earlier this year.

In Lagos, oil industry sources confirmed that some companies have served notice that they plan to phase out their long-term contracts to buy Nigerian oil.

Sources close to Elf-Aquitaine, the French state-owned company,

said in Lagos that phascon notices have been issued on some long-term purchasing contracts. They said one reason for the plunge in Nigerian output.

Phascon notices in effect tell the seller: If you do not offer an acceptable price, we will walk away. "It is tantamount to pointing a gun at the seller's head," an oil industry source said.

OPEC fears that if Nigeria surrenders and cuts its price, all oil prices could be forced lower.

Wednesday night, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said in London that OPEC is preparing for a meeting to take action against companies that persist in pressing Nigeria for a price cut. He told reporters that he hoped such a meeting would not be needed.

NYSE Prices Climb Sharply On Reagan Budget Remarks

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices shot up on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, buoyed by Wall Street's optimism that President Reagan may be willing to compromise on his budget proposals.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 10.47 points to 833.24, with about eight points of the gain coming in the afternoon. Advances led declines by around 1,050 to 370, and volume swelled to about 57 million shares from 43.3 million Wednesday.

Mr. Reagan told a press conference Wednesday night that he would consider suggestions for altering his fiscal 1983 budget plans as long as defense requirements were not impaired.

Investors have been nervous that the large budget deficits projected for 1983 and beyond would force interest rates higher.

Analysts said investors were also heartened by the resistance of the market to further declines, despite softness in the bond market and a rise in some short-term interest rates earlier this week.

"The market was waiting for a drop and when it didn't happen they started buying again," Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said.

The market held steady earlier this week despite surging short-

term interest rates, indicating investors regarded these as a technical change rather than a sign of a tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve. The federal funds rate, the fee banks charge one another for overnight loans, was down to about 15 1/2 percent Thursday after soaring as high as 17 percent Wednesday.

The drop in short-term rates helped push the dollar generally lower in European trading Thursday, dealers in London said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Commerce Department reported that construction spending fell 1 percent during February to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$230.4 billion, after a revised decline of 1.3 percent in January. The February total was down 9.5 percent from a year earlier.

American Motors announced across-the-board price cuts ranging from \$750 to \$1,000 for all 1982 Jeep CJ-5, CJ-7 and Scrambler models.

Schlitz Rejects Bid From Stroh

Reuters

MILWAUKEE — Jos. Schlitz Brewing said Thursday that its board has voted to reject a merger offer from Stroh Brewery.

Schlitz called the Stroh offer of \$16 a share, or \$316 million, for 67 percent of Schlitz coercive, inadequate and unfair.

Schlitz noted that Stroh's offer is subject to the availability of short-term financing, as well as the absence of any litigation that could materially delay the merger.

On Wednesday, in Madison, Wis., a federal judge denied a Stroh motion to stop Wisconsin from interfering with the offer.

Intelsat Sets Major Order For Satellites

Reuters

LONDON — The International Telecommunications Satellite Organization has ordered five satellites worth more than \$350 million from Hughes Aircraft, British Aerospace and British Telecom said Thursday.

British Aerospace is a major subcontractor for Hughes and said the order is worth \$100 million to it initially. Intelsat has also placed an option for 11 more satellites which would raise the program's total cost to about \$1.6 billion.

The new satellites, which will start to be delivered in 1986, have twice the capacity of Intelsat's 14 current satellites which provide international television and telephone links.

Each craft will be able to carry 33,000 telephone calls and four television channels for a 10-year life, British Aerospace said.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Westinghouse Finds Defect in N-Plant Tubes

Reuters

NEW YORK — Westinghouse Electric has discovered a defect in heat-exchanger tubes of steam generators built for nuclear power plants, a company official told analysts Thursday.

Gordon Hurlbert, Westinghouse Power Systems president, said 32 of the units had been shipped to utilities and five were in use. Of the five, three are in Sweden, Yugoslavia and Spain, and the other two are in U.S. plants. He said modifications will have to be made to all of them.

Westinghouse could be hit with damage suits totaling \$300 million to \$400 million as a result of the tube problems, but it does not expect to pay out any damages, Mr. Hurlbert said. He told Reuters that water apparently is going around rather than through plates designed to slow it, causing damage to the tubes.

Mannesmann Gets 230-Million-DM Pipe Order

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Mannesmann said Thursday that one of its units has won an order worth 230 million Deutsche marks from the Soviet Union to supply pipe systems for the Siberian gas pipeline project.

The systems are to be installed in 22 compressor stations along the pipeline, due to start bringing gas to Western Europe in the mid-1980s. The company said the unit, Mannesmann Anlagenbau, has received 430 million DM of contracts for the project so far.

Degussa Says Dividend Reduction Is Likely

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Degussa probably will cut its dividend for the year ending Sept. 30 because of lower precious metal prices and lower profits on chemicals, the management board chairman, Gert Becker, said Thursday.

For last year, the company paid nine marks a share, unchanged from a year earlier. Preliminary figures for the five months ended last February show that world group turnover fell 24 percent, the official said in a press conference.

Mr. Becker said results from metals business so far this year are "not displeasing," although the profits of the past two years could not be matched. He said results from the chemicals sector, while still in the black, are "absolutely unsatisfactory." Capacity-use in chemicals is about 70 percent, he said.

Japanese Win Pitney Bowes Facsimile Orders

Reuters

TOKYO — Two Japanese electronic manufacturers, Toshiba and Oki Electric Industry, said Thursday that they have agreed to supply Pitney Bowes of the United States with facsimile printing equipment.

Toshiba is to supply more than 50,000 high-speed and medium-speed units under a five-year contract, while Oki is to supply 15,000 medium-speed units over three years. The machines are to be marketed in the United States and Canada under Pitney Bowes' brand name.

Ecuador Seeks \$900 Million, London Bank Sources Say

AP-Dow Jones

LONDON — Ecuador, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries but one that exports relatively small quantities of oil, is seeking a \$900 million Euroloan with at least a three-year maturity, banking sources reported Thursday.

The loan reflects the growing hunger for funds felt by all but the richest OPEC countries following a sustained fall in oil prices in glutted markets.

Ecuador's last loan, a \$200-million one-year facility, completed syndication Wednesday under the auspices of the sole-lead manager, Shearson Loeb Rhoades International. A representative of the bank reported that 43 banks are participating in the operation.

However, she declined to comment on reports that Ecuador will be returning to the capital market.

The government is said to be requesting the loan for on-lending to the private sector, which has been hard pressed by the sharp fall in oil prices and by the recent devaluation of the country's currency.

Some bankers expressed dismay

at the country's decision to make further short-term borrowings. One banker noted that it has repeatedly requested offers of medium-term credits from the international market, but then turned them down on the excuse that the margins were too high.

"Ecuador is already significantly exposed in the international corporate market and coming for such a large loan in one bite will only be to its detriment," one London banker stated.

Some bankers estimate that Ecuador has a total foreign debt of \$5.6 billion, nearly \$1,000 for each of its 6 million inhabitants.

They suggest that this figure is bound to increase substantially. A recent review by American Express Bank states that the current fall in crude oil prices and production will lead to a significant rise in the borrowing needs of poorer OPEC members, like Ecuador.

According to figures published by the Bank for International Settlements, Ecuador had deposits of about \$775 million with the banks in 12 major Western countries in September last year.

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Banque Paribas	45.39	91.12	18.22	3.65	1.81	2.65	1.32	0.66	0.33	0.16	0.08
Comptoir d'Escompte	7.48	14.96	3.74	0.75	0.37	0.55	0.27	0.14	0.07	0.03	0.01
Deutsche Bank	1.768	3.536	0.884	0.177	0.088	0.132	0.066	0.033	0.016	0.008	0.004
Edinburgh	1.322	2.644	0.661	0.132	0.066	0.100	0.050	0.025	0.012	0.006	0.003
London	1.768	3.536	0.884	0.177	0.088	0.132	0.066	0.033	0.016	0.008	0.004
Madrid	1.768	3.536	0.884	0.177	0.088	0.132	0.066	0.033	0.016	0.008	0.004
Paris	1.768	3.536	0.884	0.177	0.088	0.132	0.066	0.033	0.016	0.008	0.004
Switzerland	1.768	3.536	0.884	0.177	0.088	0.132	0.066	0.033	0.016	0.008	0.004
Tokyo	1.768	3.536	0.884	0.177	0.088	0.132	0.066	0.033	0.016	0.008	0.004
West Germany	1.768	3.536	0.884	0.177	0.088	0.132	0.066	0.033	0.016	0.008	0.004
Yokohama	1.768	3.536	0.884	0.177	0.088	0.132	0.066	0.033	0.016	0.008	0.004

Source: Reuters. (1) 1982 (1981). (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (3) Units of 100. (4) Units of 1,000.

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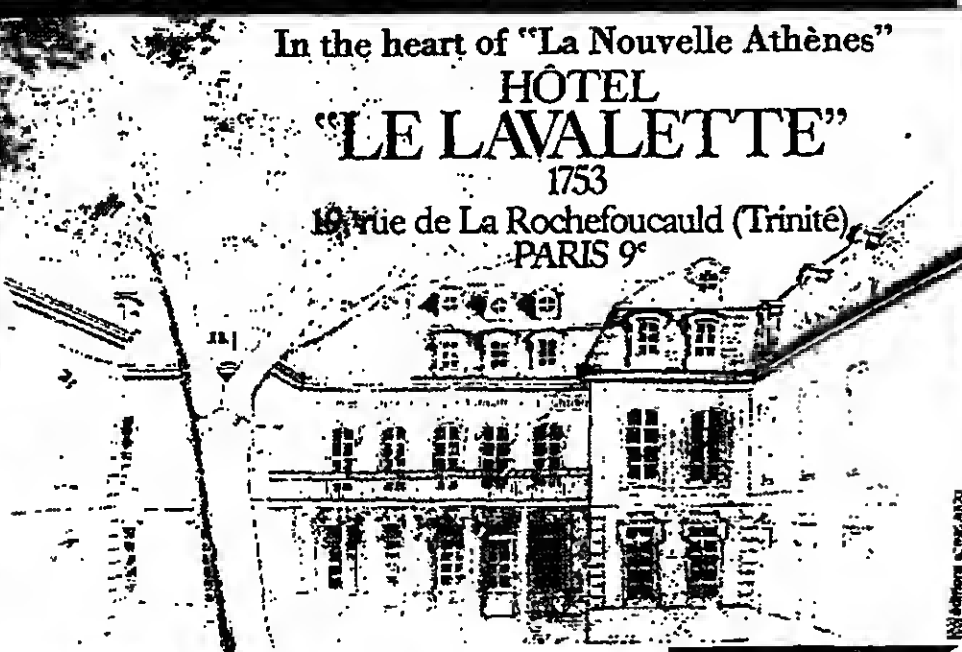
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PLC — An EEC Mandate With Ltd. Appeal

By Steven Ratner
New York Times Service

LONDON — Because of an obscure Common Market regulation, nearly all of Britain's largest and most venerable companies are being forced to drop the unmistakably British "Ltd." from the end of their corporate names.

Such companies as British Petroleum, Unilever and the National Westminster Bank will henceforth end their official designations with "PLC," an not entirely elegant abbreviation of public limited company.

The change arose from the Common Market's Second Directive, adopted in 1976, which set uniform definitions for limited liability companies. Among the requirements was that public and private limited companies be distinguished in name, something that only Britain, among the major Common Market members, did not do.

West Germany, for example, uses AG (stock company) for publicly traded companies and GmbH (company with limited liability) for privately held or subsidiary companies.

The switchover in Britain, under way for several years and now reaching a climax, may seem little more than the ebbing of another tradition. But for the companies it has entailed substantial inconvenience and millions of pounds in added expenditures.

A costly re-branding

For example, Barclays Bank PLC, which Feb. 15 was Barclays Bank Ltd., noted in its annual report this year that the change-over would cost the bank an estimated \$200,000, mostly to replace the small plaques at the door of each of its 3,000 branches. The distinctive blue-and-white Barclays Bank signs can remain.

"Under the Companies Act, any place carrying on business must

have the company's proper name displayed," said Paul Meyer, an assistant secretary of Barclays.

This minor, but visible, incident provides another example of the way that the European Economic Community, despite its severe political difficulties, continues to affect the affairs of individuals and companies within the 10 member-countries.

Capital Confusion

To comply with the Common Market regulation, Britain passed the Companies Act of 1980. Because there were only an estimated 17,000 public companies compared with 800,000 private companies, the government decided that the public companies should change their names. The government apparently did not consider their far greater size. All companies must re-register.

The act did not, however, specify how "public limited company" must be added. As a result, some companies spell it out in their names, while others use an abbreviation. In some abbreviations the letters are capitals, while others are small letters and still others are a mixture. Some use three periods, some use one and some use none.

The most popular version, for aesthetic reasons, appears to be PLC without punctuation. Barclays made its choice by examining mockup logos of the various alternatives.

But two of the four big banks have gone in different directions from Barclays. Lloyds has chosen Plc, and Midland has decided to spell out public limited company.

"Basically, it's been a bloody nuisance," said Roy Keen, a director of the London Law Agency Ltd., which specializes in company registrations. "It's venereal on veneers, another of these sorts of European directives."

The new Companies Act also

redefined public companies in accordance with the Common Market directive, and, as a result, the number of public companies has been halved. Only a public company can sell stock or bond issues openly.

Some large public companies with no need of this privilege have decided to become private ones, perhaps most notably Ford Motor Co. Ltd., which is owned entirely by its American parent.

"There didn't appear to be any real advantage in it," a Ford spokesman said. "There can be a certain cachet, but it just didn't seem to be a worthwhile deal, considering the seven-figure cost."

But the rest now have such names as British Aerospace PLC

and the British Petroleum Co. plc. To help reduce costs, some companies have chosen to retain Ltd. for some subsidiaries. Thus the parent of International Computers Ltd. is ICL plc.

Even Barclays has retained Ltd. for its subsidiaries. Changing Barclays Bank International Ltd., for example, would have required re-calling 240 million traveler's checks. Already the change is having practical effects. One customer at Woolworth's the other day was required to add PLC to the end of his check.

Although no public companies are based in Wales, the law provides a Welsh version: Cwmni Cyfyngedig Cyhoeddus, or CCC for short.

Analysts See New Computers Giving IBM Competitive Edge

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines has introduced three large computers that analysts said will fill a gap in the company's product line and intensify pressure on IBM competitors.

The new computers, called the 3083 Model Groups E, B and J, will range in price from about \$1 million to \$3 million and will be capable of executing several million instructions per second.

The new models are the smallest members of IBM's 3081 series of computers, its largest machines, but they are larger than the processors in the company's next largest family of computers, the 4300 series.

That gap in the product line had been filled by the 3033 computers, an older family of machines that no longer are selling well. In introducing its products Wednesday,

IBM also announced that it was reducing purchase prices on some 3033 computer models by up to 17 percent. The price cut was interpreted as an attempt to sell off the remaining computers in that line.

Amadahl, NSC Could Suffer

Analysts suggested the price cuts and new models would hurt companies that make computers that are compatible with IBM systems, such as Amadahl and National Semiconductor Corp.

"It's been long overdue," said Robert T. Fertig, president of Enterprise Information Systems, a consulting firm in Greenwich, Conn. "There's been a big gap in there."

Amadahl, the largest maker of IBM-compatible machines, recently predicted that earnings in the first three quarters of 1982 would be below those of 1981 because it was delivering its new line of computers, which will compete with IBM's largest line.

Several features of the new IBM models could make them attractive to customers, analysts said. One is that customers can enlarge their computers by increments, without having to turn in one box in exchange for the next larger model. Another is that the new computers can be cooled by the computer room's air-conditioning systems. Previous large computers from IBM have used water-cooling systems that required special plumbing that could cost as much as \$200,000 to install.

The new computers will be available starting in the first or second quarters of 1983, depending on the model.

South Yemen Oil Find By Agip Is Reported

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — The Italian state oil company, Agip, has discovered light oil in commercial quantities in South Yemen, a Lebanese newspaper reported Thursday.

The leftist As Safir newspaper quoted Arab diplomatic sources in the Lebanese capital as saying the discovery was made in the central province of Hadramawt, 360 miles (580 kilometers) east of Aden. The newspaper said 1,800 barrels of crude flowed from the well within five hours.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12M	IBM	125 1/4	124 1/4	3.12	2.4	12.5	100	125 1/4	124 1/4	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12M	AT&T	42 1/2	42 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2	+ 1/4
12M	GE	28 1/4	28 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/4
12M	Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
12M	General Electric	28 1/4	28 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/4
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12M	Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
12M	General Electric	28 1/4	28 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/4
12M	Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
12M	General Electric	28 1/4	28 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/4
12M	Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
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12M	Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
12M	General Electric	28 1/4	28 1/4	1.00	2.4	12.5	100	2			

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Valenzuela Returns to Boos and Cheers

From Agency Dispatches
VERO BEACH, Fla. — Fernando Valenzuela was greeted by boos and cheers as he made his first National League start of the spring baseball exhibition season, pitching two-innings of an 8-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox and allowing three hits and an unearned run.

"I felt good," he said through an interpreter. "I probably could have gone a little longer, but the coach said two innings, that's all." He did not strike out a batter.

"He did all right," said pitching coach Ron Perranoni. "He did just what we wanted him to do, get a workout."

The Dodgers manager, Tom LaSorda, said he will use Valenzuela again Saturday night in Los Angeles in relief against the California Angels.

Valenzuela had not signed a contract for this year. The Dodgers, who paid him \$42,500 as a rookie last year, renewed his contract at \$350,000 — reportedly \$500,000 less than he wanted. After holding out several weeks, Valenzuela agreed last week to join the Dodgers camp.

Concerning the mixed reaction from the fans, the pitcher said: "I thought half of it was for me and that the other half was for the Red Sox."

In other spring training news:
• The Montreal Expos acquired

SPRING TRAINING NOTES

35-year-old Al Oliver from the Texas Rangers, sending third baseman Larry Parrish and minor league first baseman Dave Hosteler to the Rangers.

Oliver, who is likely to play first base for Montreal, batted .309 last year, his sixth consecutive season (including two with Pittsburgh) of hitting .300 or higher.

Shortly after the deal was an-

nounced the Expos beat the Rangers, 3-0, as Ray Burris pitched six innings of two-hit ball and Wallace Johnson and Andre Dawson hit run-scoring singles in the third inning.

• In other impressive pitching performances Wednesday, Larry Christenson of Philadelphia stopped Detroit on two hits over six innings, fanning eight batters, as the Phillies beat the Tigers, 8-1. Mike Norris of Oakland pitched

"He's still a ways away," said Al Rosen, the Astro general manager. In an intrasquad game Tuesday, Richard was touched for seven hits and three runs while walking two batters in three innings.

• Ron Jackson, a first baseman who started last season with Minnesota and ended it with Detroit, has turned the Tigers down on a three-year guaranteed contract. Jackson, who last year batted 270 with five home runs and 40 runs batted in, had played out his option and so was free to seek employment elsewhere. The California Angels decided to give him a shot, and on Wednesday he gave them one — a three-run homer, the difference in a 6-3 victory over Seattle.

• Dave Winfield, sidelined since March 19 by a hamstring pull, returned to the New York Yankees starting lineup in a 9-1 victory over the University of South Florida. He struck out twice in two at-bats.

Scanlon Upsets Fibak in Zurich

ZURICH — Bill Scanlon upset Wojtek Fibak in the second round of a World Championship Tennis tournament here Thursday. Scanlon took two hours to win, 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, and John Paschal, Shlomo Glickstein, John Fitzgerald, Kevin Curren and Corrado Barazzutti in the quarterfinals.

The turning point for Scanlon came in the second set when he fought off a strong rally by Fibak, who felt behind, 5-0, but pulled back to 5-5 before Scanlon won a tie-break, seven points to five.

In the decisive third set, Scanlon nursed an early 3-1 lead to win, 6-4, on his second match point. Fibak, however, did not agree with the call that gave Scanlon game, set and match, and he pointedly played the ball an inch behind the line when he left the court.

In the longest match played in the tournament, Barazzutti defeated Nick Saviano, an American, 6-3, 6-4. The Italian took two hours and 25 minutes to win. Saviano, who had the chance to make it 4-4 in the third set, but saved an easy shot.

Guillermo Vilas and Vitas Gerulaitis were first-round victors Wednesday and were expected to round out the quarterfinal field. Vilas defeated Martin Davis, 7-5, 6-4, and Gerulaitis beat Tom Wilson, 6-1, 6-2.

Connors Hurt
MONTE CARLO (UPI) — Jimmy Connors has withdrawn from the Grand Prix tournament scheduled here next week because of a foot injury.

Byron Borg, meanwhile, was to play a qualifying match Friday against Paolo Bertolucci.



Vitas Gerulaitis in action at Zurich.

A Jockey's Death at the Racetrack

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK — Out behind the tote board at Aqueduct, he gulped the news of the blue-white-and-black New York Racing Association flag, which was fluttering at half-staff.

"Ladies and gentlemen, a jockey has died," Marshall Cassidy was saying Wednesday over the public-address system. "We will observe a moment of silence after the seventh race."

In the area of the jockeys' room downstairs, silence was already being observed for Amado Credidio Jr., a 24-year-old Panamanian who died Monday about two hours after a spill.

"Ricest Kid Around"

Except for the valets who were shining boots or laying out silks, the room was empty. The three dozen jockeys were in the nearby film room watching a videotape of Monday's fatal ninth race. In a far corner of the jockeys' room, a reminder of their inherent risk, a bare helmet, hung on a hook, its chinstrap dangling.

"They sent back his skullcap and his boots from the hospital," John Timmons, a valet, was saying. "The skullcap was dirty, so I cleaned it up. It's hanging there because I'm drying it out. All his other stuff I packed in that big brown carton over there."

Saddles, boots and riding pants were in that big brown carton. "He was about the nicest kid around," Timmons said. "He did his job, he minded his own busi-

ness. He'd come in and ride his horses."

His last horse was a 4-year-old colt named Spartan Monk, a 38-1 shot.

"At the race track, death is always there," Timmons said. "After the spill, they took him right from the track to the hospital in an ambulance. I was home when I found out. The clerk of scales called to tell me."

By now, the jockeys had quietly returned from watching the videotape.

Richard Migliore had winced as he watched. Migliore, the 18-year-old jockey who was voted an Eclipse Award as last year's leading apprentice, was riding Big Sport in Monday's ninth race. Just ahead of him, Credidio was tossed off Spartan Monk, who had stumbled when his front hooves clipped the heels of Jack's Luck.

"I could feel the impact when my horse hit him," Migliore remembered. "I could hear him yell."

For the rest of his life, whenever Migliore thinks about what happened in Monday's ninth race, he will remember that yell. After he got home Monday evening, he couldn't get the sound of it out of his mind.

"Do me a favor," he said to his mother. "Call the hospital for me."

Moments later, Migliore's mother told him that Credidio had died at Jamaica Hospital of multiple head, chest and internal injuries. Wednesday, Migliore had to watch the videotape, and then he had his mounts to ride.

"There was no lecture from the stewards in the film room," Migliore said. "You can't lecture on something that's not one's fault."

No one was at fault Monday, apparently. But the risk is inherent when 100-pound jockeys can fall beneath the galloping hooves of 1,000-pound horses. The death of Credidio was the first at a New York track since 1961, when Sidney Cole and Roy Gilbert were killed three months apart at Aqueduct.

But the risk is inherent in every race at every track. Nick Jenas of the Jockeys Guild knows better than anyone else.

"Nationally, we've had 113 deaths on the race track since 1940," Jenas was saying over the telephone. "I'd say 80 percent of those occurred during races, the other 20 percent during workouts."

But death is only part of the risk. According to Jenas, a jockey himself for 20 years and now the national managing director of the Jockeys Guild with offices in Cherry Hill, N.J., there are 33 men who became paraplegics as a result of accidents at jockeys.

"Ron Turone is one," he said, referring to the jockey who rode Secretariat to the Triple Crown in 1973. "Death isn't the only risk. Serious injury is a big risk, too."

Credidio's wife and children had been scheduled to join him here next week. Instead, his body was on a plane Wednesday night for Panama City, accompanied by Jose Rivera, the jockey's agent.

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Exhibition Baseball

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Montreal 3, Texas 2
Atlanta 2, Houston 1
Cincinnati 7, New York (NL) 2
Philadelphia 1, Detroit 1
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Publishers Make Their Pitch

A Selection of Baseball Books for 1982

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Each new season rekindles hopes in the hearts of fans that it will bring fame, fortune and a pennant to their home town, but fans are not the only ones for whom there is eternal hope. Year in and out, publishers issue a flurry of baseball books, whose odds of winning fame and fortune are only slightly better than the odds that this year's World Series will be played in Wrigley Field.

It is the most commercial sport in terms of book publishing, but my hunch is that most baseball books don't pay their way," said Hugh O'Neill, an editor at Doubleday.

On the other hand, few books of any kind pay their way, but those that do, baseball books included, can pay for many failures. In 1969, Macmillan published "The Baseball Encyclopedia," edited by Joseph P. Stabile, a statistical record of major league baseball since its inception. More than 250,000 copies have been sold, according to Charles Hayward, Macmillan's director of marketing, and the fifth edition will be published Monday at the same \$29.95 as the previous edition.

So a big selection of baseball books is again available this season, and again the "big books," those for which publishers have the highest hopes and into which they pour the most promotional dollars, will focus largely on personalities.

One of the best-known personalities is a player, not a manager, but one of George Steinbrenner of the Yankees. He is the subject (reportedly an unwilling one) of Dick Schaap's "Steinbrenner," scheduled for publication Tuesday, and of Ed Lin's "Steinbrenner's Yankees," scheduled for next month.

"The Orioles' manager, Earl Weaver, also has a flair for making headlines, and he is the subject of two books: The autobiographical "It's What You Learn After You Know It All That Counts," June publication, written with Berry Stainback, and "The Earl of Baltimore," scheduled later this month, by Terry Pinto.

Branch Rickey died in 1965 but the one-time Brooklyn Dodger general manager will be memorialized in "Branch Rickey," by Murray Friedman, another June publication. Rickey shares top billing in "Rickey and Robinson: The Men Who Broke Baseball's Color Barrier," by Harvey Frommer. The book will be published this month. Rickey and Jackie Robinson also figure prominently in "1947 — When All Hell Broke Loose," an August book by Red Barber, the former Dodger and Yankee announcer.

"It helps when you publish personality books, if you have somebody who is good at interviews and promotion," said Peter Schuchman, an editor responsible for many baseball books at Simon & Schuster. Ron Luciano, the former American League umpire, fits that description, and he has written "The Umpire Strikes Back," a book that relates opinions and anecdotes collected during a dozen major league seasons.

Bob Uecker also fits that description, and anecdotes collected during his six years with three major league clubs will appear in June in "Catcher in the Way," written with Mickey Herskowitz.

A more interesting category of baseball books consists of statisti-

cal compilations, which are easily updated each season. "Baseball seems to attract more statistics freaks than any other sport," said Edward Burlingame, publisher of Harper & Row. "A lawyer friend who attended Ivy League told me that instead of reading Supreme Court decisions and bawling out on the law, he and his friends would sit around for hours trading exotic statistics, like who stole third base the most times during the 1933 season."

In addition to "The Baseball Encyclopedia" this year is "The Bill James Baseball Abstract, 1982," an analysis of statistics, and "The Complete Handbook of Baseball, 1982 Season," by Zander Hollander.

For the Collector

Collectors can turn to "The Great American Baseball Card Flipping, Trading, and Bubble Gum Book," by Brendan C. Boyd and Fred C. Harris, which was originally published in hardcover in 1973 and has been revised in trade paperback, and "The Complete Book of Baseball Cards," by Steve Clark.

Trivia questions dominate such paperback books as "The Baseball Trivia Book," by Bert Randolph Sugar; "The 1970s Baseball Quiz Book," by Charles E. Smith, and "The Ultimate Yankee Baseball Quiz Book," by Dom Forder.

Recounters will want to look at "Baseball's Greatest Quotes," compiled by Kevin Nelson. "Baseball For the Love of It," by Anthony J. Connor, is an oral history with oldtime Hall of Fame members.

Books keyed to individual major league teams have generally not done well, but publishers appear not to be discouraged. This year there are books on the Boston Red Sox, the California Angels and the Los Angeles Dodgers.

"Baseball's Greatest Rivalry," by Harvey Frommer, which will be published in June, is designed to appeal to fans of the Yankees and the Red Sox.

Other new books include an instruction manual prepared by the Milwaukee Brewers, one on strategy by Rick Rosetti of the Oakland

A's and Phil Stone, and "Always on the Offense," in which the Philie slugger, Mike Schmidt, with help from Barbara Walder, tells how to hit and run the bases.

"Yankee books tend to do better than other titles because they have that national audience and they get a lot more coverage on television," said Tim McGinnis, editor of McGraw-Hill's paperbacks, who plans to publish original baseball books and reprint some baseball classics as well. "You either love them or hate them, but you'll read about them. There's no such thing as 'The Seattle Zoo'."

Two recent books by former Yankees, Sparky Lyle's "The Bronx Zoo" and Billy Martin's "Number One," with Peter Golden-both sold exceptionally well. So did "Ball Four," Jim Bouton's honest account of the 1969 season. Although Bouton no longer pitched for the Yankees when the book was published in 1970, it is an axiom of book publishing that the glory years he spent with the Yankees in the early 1960s helped make it one of the biggest-selling baseball books ever.

Familiar Authors

Some familiar authors are back again this season. "Late Innings," by Roger Angell, author of "The Summer Game" and "Five Seasons" covers the seasons from 1977 through 1981. "How Life Imitates the World Series," by Thomas Boswell, a newspaper and magazine writer, ranges across the baseball landscape. "A Day in the Bleachers," by Arnold Hano, a reissue of a 1955 book, carries an introduction by Roger Kahn, author of "The Boys of Summer" and "A Season in the Sun." Mr. Kahn's novel "The Seventh Game" will be published in June.

This publishing season offers little in the way of controversy, other than "Baseball's Ten Greatest Teams," by Donald Honig, which will probably keep the hot-plate league stoked through next winter. On the other hand, few fans are likely to disagree with the book by William B. Mead and Harold Rosenthal next month about the national pastime during the 1940s. They have titled it "The Ten Worst Years of Baseball."



Ron Luciano promoting "The Umpire Strikes Back."

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SOUTHERN COAST, 1 hr. Almeria. Large hilltop house, 1000 sq. m., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, swimming pool, 2 tennis courts, 2000 sq. m. garden, 1000 sq. m. terrace, 1000 sq. m. parking, 1000 sq. m. garage, 1000 sq. m. storage, 1000 sq. m. office, 1000 sq. m. kitchen, 1000 sq. m. living, 1000 sq. m. dining, 1000 sq. m. bedroom, 1000 sq. m. bathroom, 1000 sq. m. terrace, 1000 sq. m. garden, 1000 sq. m. parking, 1000 sq. m. garage, 1000 sq. m. storage, 1000 sq. m. office, 1000 sq. m. kitchen, 1000 sq. m. living, 1000 sq. m. dining, 1000 sq. m. bedroom, 1000 sq. m. bathroom, 1000 sq. m. terrace, 1000 sq. m. garden, 1000 sq. m. parking, 1000 sq. m. garage, 1000 sq. m. storage, 1000 sq. m. office, 1000 sq. m. kitchen, 1000 sq. m. living, 1000 sq. m. dining, 1000 sq. m. bedroom, 1000 sq. m. bathroom, 100

